



NOTES

- THIS IS A STEP-BY-STEP PLAN, MEANING DON'T THINK IT WILL ALL HAPPEN IN A DAY. IT'S ONE PIECE PER TIME.
- THIS IS A COLD WAR TO MODERN RP SO IT MAY NOT BE COMPATIBLE WITH ERAS BELOW THAT, IF SEEN ANYTHING THAT IS BEYOND THE TIME SUCH AS DETERRENCE EFFORT DONT PAY IT NO HEED.

Creation of intelligence agencies.

Intelligence agency: Sigurimi

Sigurimi serves as the official intelligence agency of the nation. They cooperate with even the lowest administration regions being buildings and streets in order to successfully patrol the nation. We even allow espionage within people where they get rewarded as long as they have some kind of evidence.

For Sigurimi is Split into 3 branches:

The purpose of OFL will be to commit special operations arranged by the state such as foreign terrain ones spreading propaganda eliminating figures and so.

The purpose of ACU is to fight corruption. ACU holds more authority than the government and has investigation rights upon everyone within the state.

The purpose of FNSH is to commit towards armed operations in order to support ACU and OFL on their missions, FNSH also has access to military depots of the nation.

Redirect:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1paydU3eGQicEDyAd77ne-8mLjirShxtojiMG_EN1Rvs/edit?usp=drivesdk

Personal Opinion

Albania, as a sovereign state, has established itself as a nation with a significant dependence on international trade. This economic characteristic stems from a substantial influx of foreign investments, which has led to a market predominantly saturated with imported goods. Such a scenario has resulted in foreign entities exerting considerable influence over the local market dynamics.

The presence of these imported products is not indicative of a lack of potential for domestic development; rather, it highlights the intense level of competition that local enterprises face. In light of this, a strategic approach to bolster Albania's economic autonomy could involve the implementation of policies aimed at acquiring ownership of companies currently held by foreign investors. This transfer of control would not only serve to enhance the national economy but also empower Albanian citizens. By entrusting the management of these enterprises to capable individuals who hold Albanian nationality, there is an opportunity to foster a more self-reliant and significant economic environment that prioritizes national interests and promotes sustainable growth.

Albania's economic landscape is characterized by a diverse array of companies that contribute significantly to the national economy. However, there exists a gap in the market, as the country does not possess the comprehensive capabilities required to operate across every industry sector. This limitation hinders the nation's ability to be self-sufficient in certain critical areas of operation.

To address this challenge, a privately-owned initiative, known as "The Sky Banks," has been established. This project serves as a strategic platform for engaging with international corporations. It facilitates various forms of collaboration, including joint ventures, training programs, and potentially, the acquisition of necessary assets. Such partnerships are mandatory in enhancing Albania's industrial competencies and fostering economic growth.

It is important to note that while sovereign entities face legal and diplomatic constraints that typically prevent them from acquiring companies abroad, private entities do not encounter these same barriers. Consequently, "The Sky Banks" operates with the flexibility to negotiate and potentially purchase foreign companies, a move that could strategically bolster Albania's economic position. This approach allows for a more controlled and directed economic development, aligning with the nation's long-term objectives of supporting a self-reliant economy.

In the context of expanding Albania's operational capabilities, it is crucial to consider the geopolitical landscape and the potential for sanctions from other nations. A strategic approach to circumvent such limitations involves the acquisition of companies located in countries with less stringent regulatory frameworks. By utilizing these companies as intermediaries, Albania

can effectively navigate around the sanctions, thereby securing the necessary operational capabilities that are currently lacking within its own borders.

Historically, Albania has faced challenges due to scarcities, particularly during periods of many events. However, the modern era presents a plethora of opportunities to overcome these obstacles. Advancements in technology, global trade, and international partnerships have opened up new avenues for resource acquisition. These developments enable Albania to procure the essential resources required to support its industries and infrastructure more efficiently than ever before.

This proactive strategy not only faces the risks associated with international sanctions but also ensures a steady inflow of resources, fostering economic resilience and sustainability. By leveraging global networks and embracing innovative solutions, Albania can enhance its industrial base and secure a more based factually future.

Reference:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1YYbKGB7WWCeExDqgYII8bwhTAHfBHCB-kWpNoaULUAM/edit?usp=drivesdk>

Enhanced Administration Initiative

The concept of 'cities' as the sole administrative units is no longer deemed sufficient for effective governance. Consequently, the legislative body has resolved to undertake a more granular approach to this issue.

Establishment of Horizon Administrative Regions

The initial phase involves establishing the largest administrative divisions, designated as the northern, southern, western, and eastern regions. These will encompass every city within their respective territories. For instance, the western region would incorporate both the lesser-known Cameri and the more prominent Big Cameri.

Subsequent to these broad divisions, we will introduce subordinate administrative sectors, each comprising three or more regions. Despite the nation's size, we are committed to persevering through this process to achieve full administrative structuring.

At the most localized level, each street will democratically select a representative consultant. This individual will liaise with the National Departments to facilitate ongoing development and maintenance. For example, citizens may submit proposals for community enhancements such as additional parks. These submissions will be systematically evaluated and cataloged. Proposals that garner substantial communal support will be escalated to the superior administrative regions for ratification.

Building Administration Enhancement

In our goals of increasing the reach of engagement with the citizenry, it has been determined that our outreach must be extended to encompass every structure within the nation's confines. The role of the building administrator is a cornerstone in this expansion. The primary responsibility of these administrators is to attentively assess the grievances of the residents within their jurisdiction. Their objective is not merely to catalogue these concerns but to actively seek resolutions. This proactive stance is essential in reinforcing the trust and rapport between the administration and the public.

Elections

Horizontal Administrators

In accordance with the established governance structure, Horizontal Administrators are subject to a regional election process that occurs biennially. These elections are confined strictly to their respective administrative regions. It is imperative to note that individuals occupying the role of a Horizontal Administrator are prohibited from holding dual governmental positions simultaneously under any conditions.

The democratic framework provides a mechanism for the populace to initiate the removal of a Horizontal Administrator. This process, known as a 'Removal Request,' necessitates the endorsement of at least 40% of the citizens residing within the relevant administrative region. Should such a request garner the requisite support, it triggers a review process.

Furthermore, there exists an additional layer of accountability within the government's internal structure. The subordinate Department Administrators retain the right to cast a vote with the potential to remove a Horizontal Administrator. This vote, referred to as an 'inner government election,' is conducted on a semiannual basis, thereby ensuring a consistent check on the Horizontal Administrator's tenure.

Small Regional Administrations

The governance of Small Regional Administrations is characterized by an annual electoral process. Despite the seemingly brief tenure of one year, this duration is purposefully selected to produce a dynamic and responsive administrative environment. The primary responsibility of these administrations is to implement every directive received from superior Departments, ensuring that governance is agile and adaptive to changing directives and policies.

The election process for Small Regional Administrations, denoted as 'Part 2', is integral to the democratic ethos of the governance system. It allows for regular reassessment and renewal of leadership, thereby aligning with the overarching goal of maintaining a government that is reflective of the people's will and capable of addressing their immediate needs. This annual cycle of elections serves as a cornerstone for a efficient and participatory political structure, reaching us for a closer connection between the electorate and their representatives.

Street Consultants

Street Consultants are chosen through a biannual election process, which is a participatory exercise involving all residents within the respective administrative department. This election is a direct expression of the civil directive ensuring that Street Consultants are factually representative of the local opinions and ideas.

The direction of a Street Consultant is subject to rigorous scrutiny. Removal from office can be initiated by two distinct methods of voting. The first method is an inner voting system, exclusively conducted by Building Administrators. This internal mechanism allows for a concentrated and informed assessment of the Street Consultant's performance by those in closely related administrative roles. Alternatively, an outer voting process may be employed. This broader approach encompasses a wider range of participants, extending beyond the immediate administrative circle, thereby offering a more expansive evaluation of the Street Consultant's service to the community.

Building Administrators

The Building Administrators are selected through a quarterly democratic election held within the premises of the building. This election is strictly non-ideological, focusing solely on the preferences and welfare of the residents. The elected administrator is tasked with representing the civil interests and ensuring the efficient management of the building's affairs. To promote fair governance and prevent the consolidation of power, an individual cannot serve consecutive terms. Moreover, the administrator's tenure is subject to the collective will of the residents, who retain the right to remove the administrator via a common consensus voting procedure if deemed necessary.

Horizon Administrative Regions

In an effort to streamline administrative efficiency and enhance local governance, our Republic will be segmented into four primary divisions known as the Horizon Administrative Regions: North, South, East, and West. These regions will encompass all cities falling within their geographical boundaries, ensuring that each city, regardless of size, receives adequate representation and attention. For example, the West Region will integrate both the smaller city of Cameri and the larger city of Cameri, treating them with equal importance. The implementation of this administrative restructuring will commence within the existing 77 Regional administrations and is anticipated to reach full operational status within 36 months.

Administrative Clusters

To further enhance the administrative structure, each Horizon Administrative Region will be divided into Administrative Clusters. These clusters are formed by grouping a minimum of three

regions together, creating a total of 16 administrative clusters across the nation. Despite their smaller size, these clusters are pivotal in nurturing tight-knit communities and ensuring more intimate and effective governance. With our nation's population reaching into the millions and spread across a vast area, this subdivision allows for a more tailored approach to meet the unique needs of each community.

Street Consultants

In line with our decision to participatory governance, Street Consultants will be appointed within each Administrative Cluster. These consultants will act as liaisons, coordinating efforts directly with the National Department. We extend an open invitation to all citizens of Albania to engage with their local consultants, presenting any requests or suggestions they may have. For instance, a popular proposal such as the development of new recreational parks will undergo a thorough review process, receive the necessary approvals, and be escalated to the higher echelons of the administrative hierarchy for implementation. This initiative is expected to mobilize over tens of thousands of Street Consultants, becoming an integral part of our administrative fabric within the initial eight months following this decisive administrative reform. A Building Administrator will be assigned for each structure, to address civilian concerns within their zone of authority. There are a lot of buildings across the Republic, each with an appointed administrator to work in collaboration with the Street Consultant's service to the community.

Centralization Effort

The National Administrative Organization (NAO) has been subject to exploitation by both foreign and domestic companies due to historically poor management practices. The State, in an attempt to rectify this situation, has previously granted resource rights liberally within the nation. However, a strategic cornerpoint is now underway to counteract these concessions.

The initial phase of this strategy involves the nationalization of storage facilities. This decisive action aims to halt the exploitation of resources by denying companies a place to store their goods. In anticipation of potential opposition from facility owners, the State has prepared a response. It has been determined that many of the building and resource rights were originally granted through corrupt practices. Therefore, any protest from the owners will be met with stringent legal consequences. Those found guilty of corruption will face incarceration in NAO's most secure detention facilities. The State's stance is clear: any dissent will be addressed promptly and firmly, ensuring the centralization effort proceeds unimpeded.

Free Estate

The pursuit of nationalization extends to the acquisition of all land deemed necessary within the nation's territory. To ensure a smooth transition and maintain public support, it is mandatory for us to align the interests of the population with the State's objectives. The State proposes a tactical engagement with the citizenry, offering tangible benefits such as increased wages and the provision of mandatory insurance coverage. This approach is designed to address the

current economic challenges faced by the populace, where wages stand at a meager 300 leks and insurance is not a compulsory benefit.

The adage 'the poorer you are, the easier you are bought' reflects the State's understanding of the need for economic incentives to garner public backing. With the population's endorsement, the State will proceed to nationalize the estates. This strategic move will prevent companies from erecting new storage facilities, effectively immobilizing their manufacturing operations due to a lack of storage solutions.

Nationalizing Factories: The 50/50 Offer

In an effort to redirect industrial operations and enhance the national economy, the government presents a proposition to all factory owners across various sectors. The proposal is straightforward: owners can choose to collaborate with the state, retaining their managerial positions while allowing governmental oversight, or face nationalization without employment. Should any dissent arise, the government reserves the right to invoke legal agreements pertaining to the acquisition of lands for factory construction at nominal rates. Noncompliance will result in legal consequences.

Strategic Control of Mines

The state's grip on the market's infrastructure is firm, yet the acquisition of mines remains necessary. To secure these assets, the government will enforce nationalization and prosecute any proprietors engaged in fraudulent activities aimed at misusing state resources.

Regulating Corporate Entities

The ongoing centralization campaign has significantly disrupted separatist economic factions. Consequently, all corporate entities must cease production, as the state will withhold supplies. This impasse is expected to persist until companies face financial insolvency or acquiesce to the government's 50/50 offer.

Mandated Regional Development

The government mandates each region to initiate the reconstruction and advancement of industrial sectors. This directive includes the establishment of new factories capable of producing a diverse range of goods, from electronic devices to food packaging materials. In parallel, the agricultural sector will receive substantial support through the provision of funds and equipment. Farmers are to adhere to government directives regarding crop cultivation, with the output designated for processing in the newly built factories.

Phase 2

The government is planning to rework the energy map of Albania. The initiative will commence with the construction of centralized energy hubs and the development of renewable energy sources, with the goal of achieving nationwide electrification. Concurrently, the gas supply network will undergo a comprehensive overhaul to ensure that every citizen has access to natural gas for their domestic and industrial needs.

Phase 3

In the face of national security, a tactical expansion is underway. Each coalition of three regions will be tasked with the advancement of military capabilities, both through scientific innovation and an increase in personnel. The construction of additional military bases, airfields, and naval stations is planned, with details to be disclosed subsequently.

Resource exploitation will commence immediately, targeting Albania's rich deposits of oil and gold. The agricultural sector will receive significant investment to boost cultivation across the nation, with a focus on establishing multiple specialized factories for processing. A network of supply depots will be established to distribute essential resources to local businesses. In each city, five military production facilities will be erected to meet the growing demand for defense equipment, alongside munitions factories utilizing domestic resources. The electronics industry will witness the creation of factories in every city, ensuring a balanced industrial growth. Support for nationalized foreign enterprises will manifest in the construction of additional factories, aiding in their integration into the national economy. Furthermore, food canning and packaging plants will be a standard feature in every city, bolstering the food industry.

This blueprint is designed to be iterative, with the intention of applying these strategies to each new territorial expansion, thereby perpetuating Albania's economic and infrastructural development.

Issued Orders

In accordance with the strategic objectives outlined by central governance, all designated regions are hereby mandated to initiate reconstruction and progressive development across various industrial sectors. This directive encompasses the establishment of manufacturing facilities tailored to a diverse range of products, extending from advanced electronic components to efficient food packaging solutions.

To bolster the agricultural backbone of our economy, a support system will be implemented, providing substantial financial investment and essential supplies to our esteemed farming community. This includes the provision of agricultural equipment and consistent monetary disbursements on a monthly basis. It is imperative that the cultivation efforts align with the government-prescribed agricultural produce, ensuring a harmonious and optimized supply chain.

The output of these agricultural actions is to be integrated into the production cycle of the aforementioned facilities, thereby creating a relationship between primary production and

industrial manufacturing. This is not only planned to enhance the efficiency of resource utilization but also contribute significantly to the economic fortification of each region.

Phase 2

In this significant phase, our objective is to initiate the electrification of the nation by establishing new communication networks and developing power generation facilities. This will not only aim to reduce the cost of electricity but also ensure its widespread availability. The construction of Dams, Geothermal Plants, and Wind Turbines will commence as the primary sources of power, with the aim to illuminate every corner of our country.

Concurrently, our dedicated team of geologists, in collaboration with university scholars, will undertake the creation of a comprehensive gas map. This initiative will involve the meticulous identification and mapping of gas reserves, thereby laying the groundwork for future energy security.

Upon the completion of these maps, we will proceed to the installation of gas pipelines directly to residential areas. This infrastructure will play a crucial role in meeting the essential heating requirements of our citizens, ensuring comfort and warmth during the colder seasons. Through these concerted efforts, we aspire to enhance the quality of life and foster sustainable growth for our nation.

Phase 3

In accordance with the strategic development goals, the coalition of the tri-regional organization shall persist in the systematic enhancement of military capabilities. This encompasses a comprehensive scale-up in personnel and the establishment of additional military installations, including air and naval bases. Official notification will be disseminated to outline the specifics of these developments.

Effective immediately, the initiative to harness Albania's rich mineral resources, ranging from petroleum to precious metals, is underway. Concurrently, a significant investment in the agricultural sector will initiate the cultivation of diverse plant species throughout the nation. The objective is to establish a network of specialized factories for processing these resources. Additionally, the creation of storage facilities is planned to ensure a steady supply chain for local enterprises.

In every municipality, the construction of military production facilities is mandated, with a minimum of five per urban center to meet the growing demand for armaments. Adjacent to these, munitions factories will be erected, utilizing domestically sourced materials. The establishment of electronics manufacturing plants will follow, with a focus on equitable distribution across all cities.

Furthermore, the plan includes support for nationalized foreign enterprises through the construction of dedicated factories. This will bolster their operational capacity within the country. To address the needs of the food industry, canning and packaging plants are to be constructed in each city, ensuring local food security and market supply.

This bill is designed to be repetitive, with the intention of replicating these initiatives in each new territory acquired.

This plan is done in order to ensure that all the economy in the country is handed to our own nationality. This plan aims to increase our capabilities by expanding our net of products and services. As stated earlier nationalized entities will be distributed to new managers who are of our nationality and can fill the competence tests. We must prepare our own independent free market if we want to prepare for autarky. Companies will be distributed by the interests the nation holds and they will be given/sold/etc to what is seen when. **This is not communism.**

Voluntary Movements

In the pursuit of fostering a disciplined and cohesive society, the state has embarked on a novel initiative. Commencing from the upcoming 15th of the month, the Voluntary Movements Program (VMP) will be instituted, inviting every citizen of the nation (with the exception of those aged above 70, individuals employed within institutional frameworks, and those engaged in educational pursuits) to partake in voluntary activities. These activities, orchestrated by the nation, are aimed at contributing to the maintenance and execution of various tasks. The organization of these movements will be meticulously structured across all administrative regions, taking into consideration the diverse ages and genders of participants. Participation in the VMP is entirely optional.

The government hereby declares the launch of the VMP, slated to commence on the 15th of the subsequent month. This program is a nationwide call to action, urging the citizens of Albania to actively engage in the betterment and advancement of their local communities.

Eligibility for the VMP extends to all Albanian nationals between the ages of 18 and 70, with the exception of those currently employed by institutions or immersed in educational endeavors. The program's operations will be overseen by local administrative entities, which will organize participants into groups based on their geographic region, age bracket, and gender. The VMP will be conducted on a recurring monthly basis, specifically on the 15th of each month. Assigned responsibilities will encompass a broad spectrum of activities, including but not limited to community sanitation efforts, support roles in educational institutions, assistance within public infrastructure, and active participation in the nation's esteemed waste-recycling and various project initiatives.

To facilitate the VMP's efficient administration, the government has earmarked an annual budget of 200.20 million Leks. This fund will be allocated towards the procurement of essential equipment and materials, logistical management, and the overall seamless execution of the program's activities.

The essence of the VMP transcends mere labor; it is an endeavor to cultivate a collective sense of accountability, camaraderie, and discipline within the Albanian populace. Furthermore, engagement in the VMP will be acknowledged as valid work experience.

Individuals keen on joining the VMP may register through their respective local administrative offices or by accessing the official governmental portal. The registration window will be open from the 1st to the 10th of each month, providing sufficient time for the allocation of tasks and preparatory measures.

The VMP embodies the ethos of Albania's storied past, yet its participation remains non-compulsory. The government encourages all qualifying citizens to view involvement in the VMP not as a mandatory duty, but rather as a voluntary contribution to the being of our nation.

Economic Balancment

1 Specialized Street Markets

Inside a new initiative dubbed Economic Balancment has been introduced. This program aims to enhance the economic landscape by establishing Specialized Street Markets in every city and village.

The cornerstone of this initiative is the creation of Sea Products Avenue, a dedicated thoroughfare where consumers can find a plethora of marine delicacies and related goods. Following this model, additional streets will be designated for various categories of merchandise, such as Textile Lane for clothing and fabrics, Technology Trail for the latest gadgets, and Culinary Corner for gourmet foods and kitchenware.

These specialized streets will not only serve as a hub for specific goods but will also house shops for a minimal rent of 50 euros per month. This nominal fee is part of a broader strategy to foster an affordable and accessible marketplace for small businesses and entrepreneurs. By reducing financial barriers, the program encourages the growth of local enterprises, which are the backbone of the community's economy.

Moreover, the Economic Balancment program will include support services such as business development workshops, marketing assistance, and financial planning advice. These resources are designed to empower shop owners and ensure the long-term success of their ventures.

In summary, the Economic Balancment initiative with its Specialized Street Markets leads to a forward-thinking approach to economic development. It not only provides a platform for small businesses to thrive but also enriches the shopping experience for consumers, ultimately contributing to the vibrancy and diversity of the local economy.

2 Community Shopping Centers

In a necessary move to stimulate the local economy and offer a place of communal gathering and rejuvenation, our national plan includes the construction of a community shopping center in every city and village. Within a five-year timeframe, our goal is to inaugurate a network of 375 malls throughout the country. These centers will be more than just commercial hubs; they will be vibrant social and cultural venues that draw in residents and foster a sense of community.

Each mall will be designed to reflect the unique character and needs of its locality, incorporating a mix of retail stores, eateries, and entertainment options. They will also feature spaces for local artisans and farmers to sell their goods, supporting small businesses and regional products.

Moreover, these centers will host a variety of cultural events, exhibitions, and workshops, turning them into focal points for local talent and cultural exchange. The inclusion of green spaces and recreational facilities will ensure that these malls are not only places of commerce but also oases of well-being for all age groups.

The economic impact of this initiative is projected to be significant, with the creation of numerous jobs during both the construction and operational phases. The malls will also act as centers for further development, potentially attracting additional investment into the surrounding areas.

In line with our goals for sustainable development, these shopping centers will be constructed using eco-friendly materials and will incorporate energy-efficient designs. This approach aligns with our broader national strategy to balance economic growth with environmental stewardship and social welfare.

3 Price Ceiling Implementation

In response to the rising concerns over inflationary pressures and their impact on the cost of living, the government has decided to implement a price ceiling policy. This measure is designed to curb the potential for unchecked inflation and ensure economic stability for all citizens.

The price ceiling will be applicable to a comprehensive range of products deemed essential for daily life. These include, but are not limited to, food staples, healthcare services, utilities, and housing. The intent is to protect consumers, particularly those with lower income, from volatile price fluctuations and to promote equitable access to necessary goods and services.

The specific ceiling prices for each product will be established by the National Bureau of Prices. This body will be composed of economists, industry experts, and consumer representatives to ensure a balanced and fair assessment of price limits. The Bureau will employ a rigorous methodology to set prices that reflect production costs, reasonable profit margins, and the overall economic context.

To maintain relevance and effectiveness, the ceiling prices will be subject to an annual review. This process will take into account changes in market conditions, cost of production, and other economic indicators. Adjustments will be made to ensure that the price ceilings continue to serve their intended purpose without causing supply shortages or discouraging investment in the sectors concerned.

A dedicated enforcement unit within the Bureau will monitor compliance with the price ceiling regulations. Violations will be met with penalties, including fines and potential suspension of business licenses. The government will also establish channels for consumers to report suspected breaches of the policy.

An extensive public awareness campaign will accompany the implementation of the price ceiling policy. The campaign will inform citizens about the rationale behind the price ceilings, the

products affected, and the mechanisms in place to address grievances. Educational materials will be distributed through various media outlets to ensure widespread understanding and support for the policy. And a real time price range if the market will be portrayed at all time.

4 Investment Opportunities

Investment Opportunities

In pursuit of equitable wealth distribution and the promotion of citizen participation in the economic sphere, the establishment of Investment Centers is being undertaken with utmost priority. By the target year of 20##, the objective is to inaugurate a network of 500 Investment Centers across the nation's urban centers.

These institutions are envisioned to function as platforms where individuals can engage in the acquisition of stocks, thereby contributing to the nation's economic expansion and reinforcing a culture of substantial investment practices.

The Investment Centers are designed to be more than mere transactional spaces; they will embody the role of educational and advisory entities. Citizens will have access to expert guidance on navigating the stock market, managing investment portfolios, and understanding the intricacies of financial instruments.

Furthermore, these centers will host an array of seminars and workshops, led by experts with extensive experience in finance. These educational programs will span a spectrum of topics, from foundational financial principles to sophisticated investment tactics, thus accommodating a diverse range of financial acumen among participants.

Complementing the investment services, the centers will also provide consultations on tax planning, retirement preparation, and comprehensive wealth management. This integrative approach is aimed at ensuring that citizens are equipped not only to invest but also to strategize for long-term financial stability.

The initiative to establish these Investment Centers is a testament to the commitment to forge an inclusive economy. It is anticipated that through these efforts, a just culture of investment will flourish, characterized by inclusivity, informed decision-making, and progressive thought. The ultimate goal is to cultivate a financially astute populace, capable of adeptly managing the economic complexities of the contemporary world and capitalizing on the opportunities that arise.

Economic Issued Orders

Refined production methodologies to propel our industry into the future, the modernization of our industrial sector is not merely an option but a necessity. We will embrace innovative practices in production, streamlining complex products such as tanks, firearms, and aircraft, while capitalizing on the efficiency of assembly lines.

A progressive worker policy is set to be implemented, one that champions the rights of our labor force, enhances their working conditions, and introduces a balanced work opportunity for adolescents. Individuals aged 15 will be eligible for employment, with a cap of 5 hours of work per day until they reach the age of 18, ensuring a harmonious blend of work and education. The introduction of machinery for automation, steel, assembly, and rubber processing will be a cornerstone in boosting both the production volume and the caliber of our products. Welding technology will be employed in the construction of machinery, including tanks and automobiles, providing a direct and dependable metal framework.

Transitioning from a skilled production method to a universal approach, we will empower every citizen who has received an education, as well as the unemployed, with the skills necessary to contribute to mass production. This shift is designed to democratize the manufacturing process, making it accessible to all.

Our esteemed model of free professional education will play a pivotal role in cultivating the next generation of workers. This system will impart the latest production techniques, ensuring that our workforce is not only highly skilled but also operates with unparalleled efficiency. Through this educational paradigm, we will lay the foundation for a workforce that is both knowledgeable and adaptable, ready to meet the challenges of the modern industrial environment.

1. Adoption of New Production Practices

In alignment with our strategic economic goals and commitment to technological advancement, our industries—most notably the Arms Manufacturing sector—are poised to undergo a significant transformation in their production methodologies. The introduction of assembly lines and the simplification of product designs are at the forefront of this initiative. These modern production techniques are not only a nod to the pioneering spirit of innovation but also a practical move towards streamlining operations.

The adoption of assembly lines is expected to facilitate a more systematic and organized workflow, thereby enhancing the pace at which products are manufactured. Moreover, by simplifying product designs, we aim to minimize complexity, which in turn reduces the likelihood of errors and the need for specialized labor. This simplification process will also allow for quicker assembly times and greater ease in maintenance.

These changes are projected to yield a substantial 15% increase in output over the course of the first three years following implementation. This boost in productivity is anticipated to have a ripple effect across the economy, potentially leading to lower product costs for consumers, higher export volumes, and an overall strengthening of our industrial capabilities.

Furthermore, the reduction in production costs achieved through these methods will enable us to reinvest in our workforce and infrastructure, ensuring that the benefits of increased efficiency are felt throughout society. This reinvestment will focus on upskilling employees, enhancing quality control measures, and expanding production capacity to meet both domestic and international demand.

2. Improved Worker Policy

We will introduce measures that allow teenagers, starting at the age of 15, to engage in part-time employment for a maximum of 5 hours per day. This policy will remain in effect until they reach the age of 18. The aim is to instill a sense of responsibility and independence in our youth while providing them with invaluable work experience that will serve as a foundation for their future careers.

Recognizing the rapid pace of technological advancement, we will establish ongoing training and development programs. These programs are designed to continuously enhance the skill set of our workers, ensuring they remain competitive and proficient in the latest industry practices. Enforcing regulations that promote a healthy work-life balance, ensuring that employees have sufficient time for personal development, family, and leisure. This approach not only benefits the individual but also leads to increased productivity and job satisfaction.

A paramount concern is the safety and well-being of our workforce. We will rigorously enforce safety standards across all industries and implement regular inspections to ensure compliance. Our goal is to create an environment where every worker feels secure and valued.

We are committed to ensuring that all workers receive fair compensation for their labor. This includes regular reviews of wage policies to align with the cost of living and economic conditions, thereby guaranteeing that the hard work of our citizens is justly rewarded.

We will also encourage the formation of worker councils and unions, providing a platform for employees to voice their concerns and contribute to decision-making processes. This will foster a collaborative environment where workers have a say in shaping the policies that affect their daily lives.

3. Investment in Automation and Machinery

In alignment with our strategic economic development goals, a substantial budget of 8 billion Leks has been earmarked to be judiciously invested over the forthcoming five-year period. This fund will be dedicated to the acquisition and integration of machinery and technology, specifically tailored for automation, steel processing, assembly lines, and rubber processing operations.

The deployment of these advanced systems will be facilitated through a collaborative partnership with Sky banks, leveraging their expertise in financial management and investment strategies to ensure the optimal utilization of resources.

This initiative is not merely an investment in machinery but a step towards revolutionizing our industrial landscape. By introducing these technological advancements, we are poised to enhance our production efficiency by a significant 25%. Moreover, this leap in productivity is anticipated to be accompanied by a marked improvement in the quality of products across the board, setting a new benchmark for excellence in all sectors of industry.

Furthermore, this investment is projected to create a ripple effect, leading to job creation, skill development, and fostering a culture of innovation and continuous improvement. It will also contribute to the nation's competitive edge in the global market, thereby bolstering our economic resilience and sustainability.

4. Welding Technology Advancement

In a move to boost our nation's industrial prowess, we are earmarking an investment of 150 million Leks towards the research and development of welding technologies. This strategic infusion of capital is aimed at propelling our manufacturing sector into the future, ensuring that we remain at the forefront of innovation.

The focus of this initiative will be on the refinement of advanced welding techniques, which are anticipated to revolutionize the way we approach metalwork. By integrating these advancements into our production lines, we expect to see a substantial improvement in the structural integrity of metal constructions. This enhancement will be particularly beneficial for critical applications such as tanks, automobiles, and other metal frameworks, where strength and reliability are paramount.

With the implementation of these methods, we project an increase in durability by an impressive 30%. This not only translates to longer-lasting products but also signifies a leap forward in safety standards and overall quality.

Moreover, this initiative is not just about improving existing processes; it's about redefining them. We aim to establish a new benchmark for excellence in manufacturing that will serve as a model for others to follow. Our commitment to this cause is unwavering, and we are confident that the outcomes will have a profound impact on our economy, our industries, and most importantly, our people.

In line with our national development goals, this investment will also create numerous job opportunities, fostering a skilled workforce adept in modern manufacturing techniques. It will encourage innovation, attract foreign investment through sky banks, and pave the way for collaborations that can further enhance us.

5. Military Modernization and Cooperation

In line with our strategic objectives, our military will persist in its modernization efforts. This will involve a collaborative approach with private military companies (PMCs) both within our national borders and on a global scale. The aim is to broaden our understanding of advanced weaponry and defense strategies through international expertise.

To facilitate this growth, we are committing an additional 10 billion Leks to the defense sector over the coming ten years. This substantial investment will be directed towards the acquisition of cutting-edge technology, the enhancement of our armed forces' capabilities, and the fortification of our defense infrastructure.

Furthermore, we will be instituting a series of workshops and training programs in partnership with renowned global defense institutions. These initiatives are designed to provide our military personnel with skills and knowledge, ensuring that our defense force is not only well-equipped but also highly trained and ready to address any challenges that may arise.

The Budget Arrangement Decree

Even though the regular budget of the country follows a standard review process, in which all the regions seeking any funds are treated as 'equals' without consideration to their unique circumstances, plans are underway to implement a system of merit-based budgeting. This new system would enable the dispersion of funds and capital throughout the country along more diverse lines, achieving a more efficient and fair disbursement of resources. The merit-based budgeting system will consider the performance of each region, its needs, and the potential for growth, thus allowing the funds to be directed where they are most needed. This approach aims at addressing inequalities and ensuring a balanced development by taking into consideration peculiar characteristics and needs of each region. The decree establishes a fixed budget, referred to as X, which will be distributed to various entities in accordance with their official accounting submissions.

The process of allocation ensures equity in the distribution of funds in line with documented financial needs and plans. Apart from this fixed budget, there is an extra budget for further developments. This additional budget allocation is done based on points that a region earns by proving its merits in maintaining and developing their region. The more developed and better-managed region will be given higher points, hence getting a bigger share of the extra budget.

As an illustration, if Region A is allocated Y funds for a certain project, then this particular project is sent for critical scrutiny by field experts. These experts review the implementation of the project and its outcomes to ensure that money has been spent properly, reaching the set standards and goals of the project. This becomes very important in maintaining accountability and making sure that funds allocated will also translate into real development in the region. Each review can reward a maximum of five points per region. Reviews also can take away points; to a maximum of three negative points per review. Added is a statutory requirement per region as well. That being region A must attain at least 30 points through this tenure. Anything below it, the regional leader officially faces removal and prohibition in taking political participation in the future.

If at the end of the mandate, a region shows a negative balance, this would serve as an act of grave severity to the regional cabinet; the leader will be accused of dereliction of duty, nationwide propaganda, and corruption. For not meeting the minimum criteria will be a serious crime, no less than corruption itself, actually obstructing regional development.

It forms a basis for performance and accountability. This ensures that regional leaders stand at the best level and are motivated enough to achieve positive outcomes. The statutory demand of 30 points is not a target, but an important requirement showing how much effective governance means. Leaders have to be capable of managing their regions effectively and efficiently with ethical concerns.

The punishment for not achieving the requisite points is stiff to eliminate negligence and cases of corruption. The eventual removal and prohibition of leaders on the failure of the criteria means that only people who will be capable of carrying out their duties are left at the helm. The noxious points system provides the backdoor against bad performance and unethical behavior by acting as a mechanism to charge against regions that do not accord to the

expected standards as stated in the act. Such acts of dereliction of derection, propaganda, and corruption are strong points that explain the basis upon which the statutory requirements are breached.

The distribution of budgetary funds is allocated to the various regions according to their progress, as reflected in the system of review points. The regions scoring higher in these reviews receive higher priority in the allotment of budgetary funds for subsequent projects. This ensures that resources are channeled to areas of registered marked improvement and judicious utilization of previously allocated funds.

Even in cases involving corruption, regional leaders have the set criteria to access funds.

The need to get favorable review scores provides an opportunity for redemption for corrupt practices. Any deviation from the set standards would limit their opportunities to access financial and other resources. The mechanism allows accountability and at the same time minimizes the element of risk involved in terms of misappropriation. The review point system thus acts as a critical tool in maintaining the integrity of the funding process, ensuring that only those regions that meet the stringent evaluation criteria receive the necessary financial support for their development initiatives.

The great tenders reform

In Albania, the formal approach to tenders is best described by "own it until you've blown it." A tender is awarded to an entity via a bidding process. This immediately opens up a can of worms in corruption terms, specifically money laundering by incapable companies. This could be resolved with some relatively simple reforms.

The current tendering process in Albania is vulnerable to corruption due to the lack of strict supervision and transparency. Companies that are not qualified or capable of fulfilling the tender requirements can still win bids through unethical practices. This not only undermines the integrity of the tendering process but also leads to inefficient use of public resources and services.

These problems can be cured by a number of reforms. First, transparency in the tendering process has to be ensured. All information related to a tender, such as the criteria for selection, the bids submitted, and the reasons for the granting of the tender to any particular entity, should be made publicly available. Such transparency would prevent corrupt practices and ensure that only the capable and qualified companies get the tenders.

Secondly, it is important to strengthen the regulatory framework. This involves putting in place clear and strict guidelines on the tendering process and ensuring that such rules are strictly adhered to. Regular audits and inspections should be conducted to ensure compliance and to identify any irregularities or corrupt practices.

Thirdly, the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system would be important in monitoring performance by companies awarded tenders. This should involve regular reporting on and assessment of the progress of work being undertaken and their quality. Any deviation from agreed terms should be promptly acted upon, with penalties instituted for non-compliance.

Finally, there is a need to engender a culture of accountability and integrity both in the public and private sectors. This should be through training and awareness programs that outline the benefits of best practices and the legal effects of corruption. Whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers may also go a long way in bringing corrupt practices to the fore.

The tender process should begin with an extensive analysis of the entity's capabilities concerning the tender to be bid on. Such an analysis should cover all possible ways of meeting the stated requirements in the tender documentation. For example, when the tender is for waste management services, it is obvious that an entity needs to be highly capitalized and have massive physical resources. These resources are needed to sufficiently fulfill the requirements of the tender right from the beginning.

Besides financial and physical resources, the entity has to assess its technical expertise and operational capacity. This would involve checking the availability of skilled personnel, adequacy of equipment, and efficiency in the processes. The entity should ensure it has the infrastructure and logistical support to carry out the requirements of the tender effectively.

It is also recommended that the entity perform a risk assessment to determine the probable difficulties and strategies for their mitigation. This includes evaluating the market, regulatory requirements, and other environmental factors that might affect the successful implementation of the tender. Anticipating such risks and being able to strategize around them improves the readiness and resiliency of the entity.

Finally, the entity should institute an effective project management system to oversee the implementation of the tender. This involves having clear objectives, defining roles and responsibilities, and establishing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Effective project management ensures that the tender is undertaken efficiently, within budget, and to the required standard of quality.

The next step should be the profitability of these tenders, considering both the corporate and state factors. The current method dictates that profitability is achieved by utilizing the tender until a specified future date, as stated when the tender is issued. However, this approach is time-consuming and often unprofitable for the state due to unmet tender specifications.

A merit-based system for tender profitability should be introduced. This approach would, therefore, ensure that the state prioritizes the corporate needs, by rewarding them for their work. In other words, the corporation awarded tender X should be paid for executing the tender and delivering the tangible property to the state as payment. Using the previous example, when company A is awarded a tender to construct public infrastructure, they should be given a timeframe to fulfill the tender requirements. The finished work would then be evaluated by the experts in the field to establish its worth. Company A, depending on the quality and scope of the work, would receive either one of the following: very rewarding, profitable, barely profitable, or unprofitable.

To elaborate further, the merit-based system would be one that involves a detailed assessment. The process would begin by the state defining the criteria and standards that the tendered

project must meet. These criteria would include quality, completion timelines, and cost-effectiveness measures. Once the tender is awarded, the corporation would be responsible for tending to these predefined standards.

Inspections during execution at regular periods, together with progress reports, would be obligatory to make certain that the works conform to the tender specifications. This is because these independent experts shall be selected for the execution of tasks based on their technical competencies and experience and would offer fair judgments of the job executed. The constant observation would give every chance to highlight any variation in standards and ensure timely remedial measures are taken in the course.

At the end of the project, an evaluation of the overall quality and whether it meets the requirements within the tender would be made. This will be evaluated on many aspects: how long the infrastructures constructed last, how well the implemented systems work, and the change in the community. In respect to this assessment, the compensation to be given to the corporation will be reflective of the actual value of the job they do.

Of course, there would be countermeasures to these ways of evaluation. One such method entails the real-time tracking of the evaluators who work in the field. These evaluators are equipped with physical cameras on their bodies, which transmit footage back to the headquarters of the Agjensia Kombetare e Pushtetit or AKPSH. The recorded footage is uploaded in real-time and documented through a secondary channel, an AI-based image-to-speech system, which logs all data. This data is retained for a period of ten years before it is deleted.

In addition, there are the provisions for corporations that find the evaluation not to their best merit. For this, they can request the GJKP (Gjykata Kombetare e Pushtetit) to open a case for re-investigation. If the claim is substantiated, a review will be done to ensure justice and fairness in the evaluation.

Tax Works

To bolster employment, we are introducing a Family Employment Tax Cut. Each working member of a family will receive a 3% tax reduction, with the benefit compounding for families with multiple earners. This initiative is designed to encourage workforce participation and support family incomes.

To safeguard financial stability, we will implement a Banking Stability Ceiling. Business accounts will have a 10% cap on their total balance that cannot be transferred to investment accounts. This measure prevents the withdrawal of funds under investment contracts, ensuring liquidity and preventing bank deficits.

The Urban Development Leaving Tax is being introduced to balance business distribution across cities. Businesses relocating to another city will contribute 20% of their assets to the state. This tax is expected to indirectly manage urban planning and development, encouraging businesses to remain and invest in their current locations.

In response to poor sales outcomes due to ineffective management strategies, we offer a State Purchase Option. Should a company be unable to sell its production, the state will buy the goods at 50% of the price. To prevent exploitation of this policy, such purchases will be limited to once per month and will not be repeatable within that period.

Income Tax Reform: We are transitioning from a flat income tax rate to a progressive tax system to promote economic fairness. The new tax brackets will be:

- Individuals earning up to 15,000 leks will benefit from a reduced tax rate of 10%.
- For those earning between 15,001 and 30,000 leks, the tax rate will remain at 20%.
- Earnings above 30,001 leks will be taxed at an increased rate of 30%.

Corporate Tax Reform:

In an effort to foster a more conducive environment for business growth and innovation, the government has announced a comprehensive reform of the corporate tax structure. The centerpiece of this reform is the adjustment of the corporate tax rate to 25% for all companies operating within the nation's borders. This new rate is competitive and is expected to attract foreign investment, thereby expanding the country's economic footprint on the global stage. To further support the burgeoning entrepreneurial spirit among the populace, a preferential tax rate of 15% will be applied to small businesses whose annual earnings do not exceed 5 million leks. This initiative is specifically tailored to alleviate the financial burden on these smaller entities, enabling them to reinvest more of their profits into expansion, research and development, and workforce enhancement.

The government recognizes that small businesses are the backbone of the economy, often driving innovation and providing a significant portion of employment opportunities. By implementing this reduced tax rate, the aim is to stimulate job creation and provide a springboard for small businesses to grow and compete in the wider market. Furthermore, to ensure a smooth transition to the new tax regime, the government will provide a series of workshops and consultations for businesses to fully understand the implications and benefits of the tax reform. These sessions will be instrumental in equipping business owners with the necessary knowledge to navigate the reformed tax landscape effectively.

-

Tax Incentives for Green Initiatives

In an effort to promote sustainable development and environmental stewardship, the government has introduced a series of tax incentives aimed at businesses that prioritize eco-friendly operations.

Eligibility Criteria

Companies that demonstrate a significant reduction in waste production through recycling efforts will be considered for a tax deduction.

Entities involved in the production of renewable energy, such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, or geothermal power, will be eligible for tax benefits.

Businesses that adopt sustainable practices, such as reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency, and utilizing eco-friendly materials, can also qualify for deductions.

Tax Deduction Details:

Eligible companies will benefit from a tax deduction of up to 15% of their total taxable income. This deduction is applicable to the fiscal year in which the green initiatives were implemented and can be carried forward if not fully utilized.

The specific percentage of the deduction will be determined based on the extent and impact of the environmentally friendly practices adopted by the company.

Application Process:

Companies must submit a detailed report of their environmental initiatives, along with supporting documentation, to the relevant tax authorities.

An evaluation committee will review the applications to ensure compliance with the established criteria for green initiatives.

Upon approval, the tax deduction will be applied to the company's taxable income for the designated fiscal year.

- These tax incentives are designed not only to provide immediate financial relief but also to encourage long-term investment in green technologies and practices.

- By reducing the tax burden on eco-conscious companies, the government aims to foster a more sustainable and resilient economy.

-

Black Market Reduction Initiative

In a decisive move to curb the proliferation of black market transactions and strengthen our economy, the government has introduced a comprehensive strategy. Central to this initiative is the implementation of a 15% sales tax on all non-essential goods. This measure is designed to disincentivize the purchase of luxury items through unregulated channels, thereby redirecting consumer spending into the formal economy.

Understanding the importance of affordability and accessibility, essential goods such as food, medicine, and clothing will be exempt from this tax. This exemption ensures that the basic needs of all citizens are met without additional financial burden, aligning with our commitment to social welfare and economic equity.

To ensure the effectiveness of this policy, enhanced enforcement measures will be put in place. This includes increased surveillance of known black market hotspots, stricter penalties for violators, and an efficient public awareness campaign to educate citizens about the risks associated with black market activities and the benefits of purchasing through legitimate channels.

Local businesses stand to benefit from this policy as it encourages consumers to patronize official retailers. The government will provide support to these businesses through subsidies and grants, aimed at offsetting any initial impact from the change in tax policy and to promote sustainable growth.

The long-term economic benefits of this initiative are clear. By reducing black market activity, we are not only ensuring a fairer distribution of tax revenue but also fostering a more transparent and accountable marketplace. This, in turn, will attract foreign investment, boost local industry, and create jobs, propelling our nation towards a brighter economic future.

-

Military Tax

In an effort to bolster our national defense and ensure a fair contribution from all sectors involved in the country's security, the government has introduced a special 5% tax. This tax will be applicable to all private military companies (PMCs) and other private entities engaged in military services within the nation's borders.

The proceeds from this tax will be directly allocated to the national defense budget, providing additional resources for the maintenance and modernization of our armed forces. This measure not only strengthens our military capabilities but also ensures that private military entities are fully integrated into the national security framework.

Furthermore, the implementation of this tax underscores our commitment to maintaining a decisive defense posture while adhering to principles of economic equity. By contributing to the national defense budget, PMCs demonstrate their alignment with the country's strategic interests and their role in safeguarding the sovereignty and safety of our citizens.

To ensure transparency and accountability, the government will establish a dedicated oversight committee. This committee will be responsible for monitoring the collection and allocation of the tax revenues, guaranteeing that the funds are used effectively to enhance our defense infrastructure.

Business Subdivision

In an effort to stimulate economic growth and entrepreneurial activity, each city within the jurisdiction will allocate a financial incentive package amounting to 30,000 leks. This initiative is designed to support individuals who aspire to establish their own business ventures. The allocation of funds will be strictly regulated, ensuring that each recipient, identifiable by a unique nickname, receives the grant only once. The utilization of these funds is restricted to investment purposes; any deviation from this stipulation will result in the forfeiture of the monetary transfer. The rationale behind this policy is to mitigate the challenges commonly faced by prospective entrepreneurs when attempting to launch their businesses independently. By providing a modest capital infusion, we anticipate a substantial expansion of the business subdivision. This expansion is expected to have a multiplicative effect on the local economy.

Furthermore, in the event that some business endeavors do not achieve long-term success, there remains an economic benefit. The national banking system stands to acquire assets through the collateralization of unpaid loans. This process could potentially lead to a decrease in loan interest rates, thereby exerting a positive influence on the financial market. In turn, this could facilitate a more favorable environment for lending institutions, such as sky banks, to accumulate capital reserves.

Real Estate Investment

In an effort to boost national economic development and ensure a efficient financial ecosystem, our administration is set to authorize financial institutions to channel the savings of citizens into the construction sector. This initiative will facilitate the development of real estate projects across the country, thereby fostering urban and rural revitalization. In return for their contribution, individuals will receive an enhanced return on their investments, amounting to a 5% increment on their original capital.

To safeguard against fiscal instability and protect the interests of the populace, we will impose a regulatory cap, ensuring that no bank may allocate more than 40% of its total reserves to real estate ventures. This prudent measure is designed to prevent overextension of financial resources and avert the risk of insolvency.

Recognizing the directive of maintaining a secure and liquid financial framework, our policy will also include stringent oversight mechanisms. These will ensure that banks preserve a minimum threshold of economic reserves, thus underpinning the solvency of the initiative.

The directive, to be officially known as the "Banking Real Estate Investment Initiative" (BREII), is envisioned as a center for economic expansion, job creation, and infrastructural enhancement. It represents the approach to mobilize domestic resources in a manner that serves the dual purpose of generating income for the citizenry and advancing the nation's developmental agenda.

Under the auspices of the Banking Real Estate Investment Initiative (BREII), we are empowering banks to strategically allocate up to 40% of their total treasury assets towards the real estate sector. This directive specifically targets the construction and refurbishment of properties nationwide, encompassing both residential and commercial projects. The stipulated ceiling of 40% is a safeguard, meticulously calculated to uphold the financial health of our banking institutions and to circumvent any scenarios of fiscal distress that could lead to insolvency.

Depositors, whose funds are the bedrock of this visionary program, will be duly compensated for their trust and participation. They are poised to receive an incremental yield of 5% on their deposits. This additional return is not merely a number; it represents our commitment to the prosperity of every individual who contributes to the nation's growth. The return will be computed on an annual basis, reflecting the accrued interest over the fiscal year, and will be credited to the depositor's account as the year concludes.

Furthermore, the BREII is structured to stimulate a multiplier effect within the economy. By channeling funds into real estate, we anticipate a domino of positive outcomes: increased employment opportunities in construction and related industries, improved infrastructure, and the revitalization of communities. This, in turn, will attract further investment, both domestic and international, resulting in a cycle of sustainable economic growth.

The Banking Reform and Economic Investment Initiative (BREII), a program in Albania's economic strategy, will be meticulously managed by the Albanian Central Bank (ACB). The ACB's role is multifaceted, encompassing the vigilant oversight of commercial banks' investment activities to ensure adherence to the established 40% investment ceiling. This prudent measure is designed to mitigate excessive risk-taking and maintain a balanced investment portfolio across various sectors.

In its commitment to depositor confidence, the ACB guarantees that banks will honor the 5% return on deposits, a move that not only secures depositor assets but also fosters a stable savings culture. This assurance is a cornerstone of the BREII, reflecting the ACB's dedication to upholding the integrity of the banking system.

To fortify the financial goals of the banking sector, the ACB will constitute a reserve fund, amounting to 10% of the total BREII investments. This strategic reserve is a safeguard against unforeseen contingencies, ensuring that any investment losses can be promptly addressed without destabilizing the financial ecosystem.

The economic implications of the BREII are substantial. It is projected to inject an additional 20 billion Leks into the national economy each year, catalyzing growth and prosperity. This influx is anticipated to spur the creation of 50,000 new jobs within the construction industry, a sector poised for expansion under the BREII's influence.

Moreover, the initiative is expected to elevate the average Albanian household income by 2.5%, translating to an increase from 12,500 euros to 12,750 euros. This rise in disposable income will likely enhance consumer spending, stimulate business ventures, and contribute to a more dynamic economic landscape.

A Strategic Economic Plan for an Isolated Economy - Free Market Growth Strategy

Executive Summary

Our plan aims to transform the isolated country's economy into a vibrant and flourishing free market while maintaining high ethical and sustainability standards. It focuses on five primary sectors: agriculture, tourism, renewable energy, digital services, and education. The plan emphasizes public-private partnerships, encouragement of entrepreneurship, and investment.

Year One: Foundations

1. Legal and Regulatory Framework:

- Establish comprehensive intellectual property rights, allowing for copyrights, patents, and trademarks (1-2% GDP increase projected).
- Implement a fair and transparent taxation system (15-20% tax-to-GDP ratio target).
- Safeguard property rights and establish effective, independent judiciary.

2. Infrastructure Development:

- Invest 3-5% of GDP in public infrastructure (airports, seaports, roads, internet and power grid).

3. Agriculture:

- Develop a efficient agricultural sector, with emphasis on organic farming (target 10% increase of agricultural GDP contribution by year five)

Year Two: Expansion

1. Education and Training:

- Establish vocational training programs and partnerships with international universities (20% increase target in qualified workforce by year four).
- Allocate 4-6% of GDP to education and training.

2. Renewable Energy:

- Invest in renewable energy projects, aiming for 15% energy generation from sustainable resources by year five.
- Offer subsidies and incentives for private renewable energy investments.

3. Digital Services:

- Foster growth of the digital services sector (20% of GDP contribution by year seven).
- Establish a technology park and provide incentives for innovation (5% of GDP investment).

Year Three to Five: Consolidation and Growth

1. Encourage Investment:

- Implement policies to attract and retain direct investment (FDI), targeting \$5 billion inflows by year five.
- Create Special Economic Zones (SEZs) incentivizing business, aiming for a 2.5% GDP growth rate.

2. Entrepreneurship and Innovation:

- Set up a National Entrepreneurship Fund to finance start-ups (investment of 0.5% of GDP).
- Establish a start-up incubator and accelerator, aiming to create 1,000 new businesses by year seven.

3. Healthcare and Social Welfare:

- Invest 3-4% of GDP in public healthcare, ensuring universal access.
- Implement a welfare safety net, targeting a 95% poverty reduction rate by year 10.

4. Environmental Sustainability:

- Introduce a comprehensive set of environmental laws to regulate waste management, air and water pollution, and natural resource usage.
- Aim for a 25% reduction in carbon emissions in 10 years.

Year Six Onwards: Long-term Growth and Stability

1. Constant Review and Reform:

- Conduct annual reviews of the economy and regulatory environment, instituting necessary reforms.
- Foster transparency and reduce corruption (aim for a 90% decrease of corruption-related costs by year 10).

2. Inner Trade and Cooperation:

- Cities and businesses entities engage in trade partnerships, targeting a 1.5% annual growth rate of exports.

With these strategic implementations in place, it is projected that the isolated economy will grow by 7-9% per annum within a decade. The free market will be bustling, boasting high living standards, a thriving business environment, and sustainable practices.

Platform based stock investments

In Albania, there is a serious level of unawareness about the forms of investments that exist, such as dividends and stocks. This is not only among the general public but also partly among financial professionals. The situation is further worsened by the fact that Albania is banned from accessing most online investment platforms. This seriously restricts the possibility of Albanians participating in international financial markets and, as a result, reduces the potential for economic growth and personal financial empowerment that the solution would have provided. That is why local opportunities should be provided. Investment paths are important to be known for economic development.

Investments in stocks and dividends can provide individuals with a source of passive income, which can contribute to fiscal stability and growth. Nevertheless, investment in stocks and returns on dividends as a concept in Albania do not hit in many minds. Due to this factor, many do not know the operations of investment mechanisms, advantages accrued from it, and their risks too. This unawareness is blocking individuals from tapping into opportunities that would increase their incomes considerably. The limitation to accessing every online investment platform is one big hindrance.

These platforms provide a convenient and accessible way for the individual to invest in a wide range of fiscal products. They offer tools and resources that can help investors make informed decisions, manage their portfolios, and track their investments. However, due to regulatory restrictions, Albanians are unable to use these platforms. This not only limits their investment

options but also isolates them from the national financial system. Increased investment awareness and access to investment platforms have a number of benefits in Albania. First, it would increase money circulation within the economy. When people invest in stocks or other financial products, they are actually giving businesses capital. This can be used for a major expansion, innovation, and creating jobs, thereby stimulating economic growth.

Increased investment activity can also stimulate higher consumption levels. As persons receiving returns on their investment would have more disposable incomes to spend. Increased investment awareness and access can, therefore, stimulate self-sufficiency in terms of fund-raising. Most Albanians depend on traditional forms of saving, such as bank deposits, which have comparatively low returns. Diversifying their investments allows individuals to realize better returns and build wealth more successfully. It would reduce reliance on loans or remittances and improve financial independence.

Besides, the better-informed and more active investor base may contribute to the development of the local financial market. As more people start investing in stocks and other financial products, the demand for such products also increases. The result can be the growth of the stock market and the introduction of new financial instruments. Foreign investment may be attracted by a vibrant financial market, further boosting economic growth and development.

To address the issue of low investment awareness, it is essential to implement educational initiatives. Financial literacy programs should be introduced at various levels, from schools to community centers. These programs should cover the most basics of investing, including how to buy and sell stocks, the concept of dividends, and the importance of diversification. They should also educate individuals about the risks associated with investing and how to manage them.

Besides education, there is a need to create an enabling environment for investment through regulatory reforms that create access to online investment platforms. The government, in cooperation with internal financial institutions and technology providers, needs to develop a framework that would enable Albanians to use these platforms, ensuring compliance with local regulations. It could be about creating a local version of the most popular investment platforms or partnering with some of them to offer their services in Albania.

Additionally, a road of investment should be encouraged. This can be ensured through campaigns to raise awareness among the public on the importance and benefits of investing, along with success stories of domestic investors. Media, such as television, radio, and social media, will also serve to spread the word and motivate individuals to consider investment opportunities.

Financial institutions cannot be excluded in investment awareness.

This would imply that banks, brokerage firms, and other suppliers of financial services should make educational materials and advisory services available to their customers. Investment product development should also focus on the needs of beginning investors by offering low-cost investment funds and automated investment services. This will supposedly make it more

user-friendly and accessible for investing by the said institutions, closing in the gap in knowledge and ultimately bringing more people into the financial market.

Getting rid of Corruption Through Media

Corruption remains an occurring issue that attacks the integrity of public institutions and erodes public trust. One approach to combat this problem is to grant news corporations access to government data logs.

Firstly, the government would need to create data transparency, by which is meant establishing an integrated digital platform for real-time recording of government-to-government, government-to-people, and people-to-government transactions, decisions, and communications. The platform should provide security features that make classified information secure while data useful to the public interest would be accessible.

Access to this platform would only be provided to accredited news corporations, with strict regulation on how such data would be used responsibly and ethically to avoid misuse or manipulation. The accreditation process will involve vetting news organizations to confirm their commitment to the tenets of journalistic integrity and public accountability.

The activities of all government departments and agencies would be logged on the centralized platform. This would include financial transactions, procurement processes, policy decisions, and communications with external entities. The logs in real time would be granted access to accredited news corporations. For this, secure APIs allow journalists to query and retrieve data relevant to their investigations. News corporations would also form a major force for monitoring government activities. By studying the data logs, journalists would be able to pinpoint patterns of discrepancies, conflict of interest, and conduct unbecoming. Such findings would then be exposed to the public for increased transparency and accountability. To maximize the effectiveness of the initiative, news corporations would inform the public through the different media. This would involve publishing investigative reports, holding public forums, and partnering with civil society organizations in an effort to raise the public's awareness of various corruption issues.

With genuine access to obtain data and news, corporations would therefore be in a position to hold public officials accountable for their actions. This added security would attack corrupt practices and promote ethics within public institutions. Transparency creates trust among the public. It would help add to the credibility of public institutions and ensure better democratic governance by providing citizens with credible information about what is going on in government. Exposures would be one of the most effective measures against corruption: knowing that their activities could be brought into the open by the media, corrupt practices among public functionaries would decline. Access to accurate, timely information would better enable citizens to make informed decisions and participate more effectively in democratic processes. The result: a more active, alert society that can hold leaders accountable.

Traveling Arrangements

Checkpoint Points

Traveling Arrangements

Checkpoint Points

To enhance security and streamline travel within the nation, checkpoint points will be established at key locations in every city, village, and region. These checkpoints will be situated on all roads leading out of or into the country. At these points, travelers will undergo a thorough inspection, but no fees will be charged.

To prevent circumvention of these checkpoints, aerial reconnaissance will be conducted regularly. Each individual passing through will receive a travel document that certifies their passage and its validity period. It is imperative to safeguard this document, as it is required for entry or exit from any region within the country.

Each checkpoint point will be manned by armed officers to ensure the safety and orderliness of the process. These measures do not pertain to government institutions, which utilize designated routes for their travel needs.

Please note that passage through these checkpoints is strictly prohibited during nighttime hours (except business purpose convoys). It is anticipated that some may attempt to traverse through mountainous terrain or circumvent the road; therefore, landmines will be strategically placed in these areas as a deterrent. These mines will be activated only during the night when the checkpoints are closed, while guards are present during the day.

Despite the nighttime travel restrictions, each checkpoint will be staffed 24/7 to maintain constant operation and readiness. This ensures that assistance and oversight are always available, regardless of the time of day.

For added security, checkpoints will also be equipped with advanced surveillance technology such as drone based scans beyond or before the border checkups to monitor and record all activity. Travelers may be subject to random checks or additional screening based on security protocols.

The implementation and operation of these checkpoints will be under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, ensuring adherence to national laws and regulations. Regular audits and inspections will be conducted to maintain the highest standards of operation.

To keep the public informed, updates and changes to checkpoint operations will be communicated through official channels, including local media and government websites. Feedback from the community will be considered to continuously improve the travel experience and security measures.

To move through cities and villages you also need to state where you will stay and someone to guarantee where you'll stay such as the landowner. To rent a house it must have the right

addresses and house number. Without this you can't rent any other house or hotel and even move through cities.

Rules:

No Weapons.

No Human Trafficking.

All cargo will be checked and run through the scanner.

Same goes for people.

Citizens only require Passport and ID.

Foreigners require an Entrance Pass.

People with working purposes only require Passport and Work Pass.

Diplomats just need their Diplomatic Passport.

Paypoints

Every 5km on autostrades there will be one checkpoint that will scan the vehicle and the driver will have to pay a fee depending on their vehicle.

Research and Education and further

1. National Research and Production Building (NaRPB)

In an unprecedented move to bolster innovation and self-reliance, the Albanian government has embarked on a nationwide initiative to establish the National Research and Production Building (NaRPB) in every city across the country. These facilities will serve as hubs of technological advancement and manufacturing excellence, irrespective of the urban population size.

Each NaRPB will be positioned at the heart of the city to ensure optimal accessibility for all citizens. The architectural design will reflect a blend of modern aesthetics and functional efficiency, with an emphasis on environmental sustainability. The buildings will be equipped with necessary infrastructure to support research and production activities across various sectors.

Diverse Departments and Functions

The NaRPB will house an array of departments, each dedicated to a specific field of expertise:

- Defense and Security: Focused on developing weaponry and defense systems to ensure national security.
- Information Technology: A hub for software development, cybersecurity, and digital innovation.
- Consumer Goods: Production of daily necessities, catering to the needs of the Albanian populace.
- Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals: Medical research facilities and pharmaceutical production units, aimed at improving public health services.

(These supposedly cooperate with companies which pay the state for development from the mentioned above.)

2. Specialized Vocational Schools:

The curriculum will be meticulously designed to encompass a wide array of vocational disciplines, including but not limited to:

- Culinary Arts: From traditional cuisine to international gastronomy, students will learn the art of cooking under the guidance of seasoned chefs.
- Basket Weaving: Embracing our heritage, this program will teach the intricate craft of basket weaving, promoting both artistic expression and utility.
- Aquaculture: With a special focus on trout farming, students will acquire the skills necessary for sustainable fishery management and aquaculture practices and more.

Enrollment into these programs requires a nominal investment in the future of our educational infrastructure. Students will contribute a bonus 1% of their wages beyond taxes over the subsequent 10 years post-graduation. This contribution model is designed to be equitable, ensuring that the financial commitment is proportionate to the individual's earning capacity. The estimated annual contribution will range from 80 Leks to 4000 Leks, reflecting the diverse economic backgrounds of our students.

Graduates from these vocational schools will not only gain valuable skills but will also have the opportunity to contribute to the local economy immediately. By aligning educational outcomes with market demands, we ensure that our workforce is prepared to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

Implementation:

1. Construction of NaRPBs:

Government bodies will cooperate with private construction firms. The bidding for construction projects will begin on the 1st of May, with a project completion date of 31st August, #####.

2. Setting Up Specialized Vocational Schools:

The Department of Education will collaborate with experts from each field, designing specialized curriculum that echoes real-world demands. Enrollment will commence from every year beginning. you pay 1% of your wage for the next 10 years.

Food Waste to Energy

In Albania, the issue of food waste has been a growing concern, with countless tons of potential resources being discarded each month. Recognizing this, a transformative initiative has been developed to address the problem head-on. This approach will see the introduction of specialized bins designated for food waste collection in urban areas nationwide.

Part 1: During the initial phase of this project, set to commence in the first quarter of ####, Albania will witness the rollout of these specialized bins. They will be positioned to ensure

maximum convenience for citizens, with locations including, but not limited to, bustling marketplaces, popular restaurants, and community-centric residential areas. These bins will be clearly marked and distinguishable from other waste containers to facilitate proper usage.

Part 2: Food Waste Collection and Refinement:

A fleet of specially designed trucks will be deployed to collect food waste. These vehicles are equipped with separate compartments to ensure that food waste is kept isolated from other types of waste, thus preventing contamination.

The collection will occur thrice weekly, ensuring regular and efficient service. The schedule will be communicated to all participating households and businesses to facilitate smooth operations. A total of 300 refinery facilities will be constructed. These facilities will be strategically located around major urban centers to minimize transportation distances and reduce carbon emissions. The construction of these facilities is on a fast track, with a target completion date set for November ####. This timeline is aligned with our national goals for environmental reform and sustainable development.

Utilizing biotechnological processes, the collected food waste will be converted into biogas, biofertilizers, and other eco-friendly products. This not only reduces landfill usage but also creates a circular economy, turning waste into wealth.

Part 3: Conversion to Energy: In an ambitious stride towards sustainable development, the nation's refineries are set to implement anaerobic digestion technology. This innovative approach is designed to transform organic food waste into a valuable methane-based fuel. The process is not only eco-friendly but also highly efficient. Each collection bin of food waste is estimated to produce up to 9 mega-joules of energy monthly. To put this into perspective, the energy harnessed from this waste could potentially meet about 30% of Albania's annual energy requirements. This significant contribution is our commitment to reducing reliance on conventional energy sources and fostering a greener economy.

Part 4: Return to the Grid: The effort to harness renewable energy sources is set to revolutionize Albania's power infrastructure. The energy produced from these sustainable sources will be seamlessly integrated into the national grid, ensuring a consistent and reliable supply of affordable, green energy to both residential and commercial consumers across the country. This strategic move is expected to yield a significant reduction in energy expenditures, with an estimated 15% decrease in individual energy costs.

Moreover, the environmental benefits of this project are substantial. By transitioning to cleaner energy production methods, Albania is poised to achieve a remarkable reduction in its carbon footprint. Projections indicate that within the initial five-year period, there will be a decrease in carbon emissions amounting to 79,000 tons annually. This not only aligns with global environmental goals but also sets a precedent for sustainable development in the region.

This initiative is envisioned as a collaborative effort that harnesses the strengths of the government, the private sector, and the general populace. It aims to foster a sustainable

approach to economic development while prioritizing environmental stewardship. To bolster this initiative:

The government will provide a subsidy of 45% for the construction of refineries, designed to meet the standards of efficiency and environmental safety. Additionally, tax incentives will be granted to corporations that demonstrate active participation and substantial contributions to the program's objectives.

Corporations are not only encouraged but also incentivized to establish food waste collection drives and contribute used food products to the project. This will be part of a broader corporate social responsibility strategy, aligning business practices with community development goals. In recognition of their efforts, a system of energy credits will be instituted, allowing corporations to offset a portion of their energy expenditures as a tangible benefit for their engagement.

Citizens play an important role in the success of this initiative. They are called upon to practice responsible food waste disposal. To facilitate this, educational programs will be integrated into school curricula, aiming to instill the principles of sustainability from a young age. Furthermore, public awareness campaigns will be conducted continuously, utilizing various media platforms to emphasize the critical importance of proper food waste management and its impact on the community and the environment.

The overarching goal is to create a circular economy where waste is minimized, resources are conserved, and energy is utilized efficiently.

Transport

The Republic of Albania, has sanctioned the allocation of seven tenders aimed at the substantial expansion and modernization of the nation's railway infrastructure. This strategic move is encapsulated within a three-year plan, which has received official approval, signifying the nation's commitment to revitalizing its railway network.

The plan's scope is meticulously designed to address the challenges posed by previous technological obsolescence. It encompasses a series of judicious upgrades that will touch upon the very backbone of the railway system, including the tracks, rolling stocks, and telecommunication systems. These enhancements are not merely technical improvements but are envisioned as economic growth and social welfare.

This initiative is underpinned by a dual-purpose. Firstly, it aims to improve the mobility of citizens, ensuring that the populace can travel with greater ease, comfort, and safety. This is in line with the government's dedication to enhancing the quality of life for all Albanians. Secondly, the initiative is poised to serve as a green yet efficient transport method for the conveyance of resources. By facilitating smoother and more sustainable transit routes, the plan will contribute to the efficient distribution of goods across the entire expanse of Albania, from the coastal stretches of Vlorë to the mountainous terrains in the north.

Furthermore, the government recognizes the importance of collaboration and military development. Thus, the railway modernization will also consider the integration of systems that can support Albania's defense logistics and foster stronger ties.

In alignment with our national vision for sustainable development and urban modernization, we have earmarked three significant tenders dedicated to the establishment of comprehensive tram networks across the country. After conducting thorough financial simulations, a fare of 0.30 Leks per ticket has been determined to be economically viable, ensuring accessibility for all citizens while maintaining operational sustainability.

The groundwork for this project is scheduled to begin within a maximum timeframe of 36 months from the current date, adhering to a meticulously planned schedule to ensure timely progress. The estimated timeline for the completion of this extensive infrastructure development is set at approximately five years. Upon realization, these tram networks are poised to serve as the basis of our nation's urban transport system, aiming economic growth in local communities and significantly improving the daily commute for our populace.

To tap into the immense potential of ocean transportation, local municipalities in all coastal cities are instructed to provide comprehensive plans for seaport construction. The Government hands 7 tenders for this initiative. Each seaport will feature modern freight management systems and enhanced security measures, thereby proving pivotal in improving our international trade and domestic resource transportation.

In the pursuit of enhancing regional connectivity and expediting the deployment of critical services, the government has sanctioned a total of nine tenders for the construction of airports, strategically distributed across all regions. This initiative is a basic step in our comprehensive infrastructure development plan, aimed at bolstering the nation's economic dynamism.

The establishment of these airports is envisioned to serve as a bonus for economic growth, providing a significant boost to national productivity. By reducing travel time and improving access to remote areas, we are not only fostering business expansion and inner tourism but also ensuring that citizens can avail themselves of advanced healthcare and educational opportunities more readily.

These projects will have a dual system of running costs, following the mixed autarky economy model. Given that the Sky banks functions as the predominant provider, project expenses will involve calculating worker salaries, while materials and equipment costs will be absorbed by the nominal state production overheads.

Following our sustainable approach, any excess material from these constructions shall be redirected towards the nation's flagship waste recycling system.

Healthcare Act

Upon the event of death, individuals shall relinquish autonomy over their internal organs. The organs shall be appropriated for transplantation, as they are no longer required by the deceased, with the noble intention of saving lives and fostering health in others. This provision

is predicated on the absolute certainty of death, as determined by medical professionals adhering to the highest standards of ethical practice.

Recognizing the diversity of personal beliefs and values, an opt-out provision is hereby established. Individuals who do not wish to participate in post-mortem organ donation may register their decision during their lifetime. This choice will be respected and upheld with the utmost integrity.

In the absence of a registered decision by the deceased, the immediate family shall be consulted. Their perspectives and wishes will be given due consideration in the decision-making process, ensuring a compassionate approach that honors the memory and values of the departed.

Prior to any organ retrieval, a comprehensive medical evaluation shall be conducted to ensure viability and compatibility. Only organs deemed fit for transplantation by medical experts shall be utilized, ensuring the highest probability of successful outcomes for recipients.

An ethical oversight committee shall be established to monitor compliance with this Act. The committee will ensure that all organ donations are conducted with respect for the deceased, consideration for the family, and adherence to medical and ethical standards.

Drugs for medicinal purposes

This landmark policy aims to ensure that patients with various ailments can access essential medications derived from controlled substances under strict regulatory oversight.

To maintain the integrity of this program, every aspect of drug cultivation will be under the vigilant supervision of government authorities. The cultivation sites will be subject to rigorous inspections to ensure compliance with the highest standards of agricultural practice and security measures.

Patients in need of these medications will be issued a special prescription receipt, which will be systematically marked upon the dispensation of the prescribed drugs. This receipt will serve as both a record of the transaction and a control mechanism to prevent misuse. The distribution process will be meticulously structured to provide ease of access while upholding the sanctity of the program.

Selling Convent Centers

Selling Convent Centers

In recognition of the inherent risks associated with children conducting sales activities on busy roads and similar environments, a new initiative has been launched. Selling Convent Centers will be established in every city and village to provide a safe haven for young entrepreneurs. These centers will offer a secure and organized space where children can set up their stands without the peril of traffic or other urban hazards.

To encourage economic independence and entrepreneurial spirit from a young age, these centers will operate free of taxation or related financial burdens. However, in lieu of taxes, a civic duty is instilled among the participants: they are expected to contribute to the upkeep of the

centers through voluntary cleaning efforts. This not only ensures a tidy and pleasant environment but also fosters a sense of responsibility and community engagement. The Selling Convent Centers are designed to be more than just a marketplace; they will serve as community hubs where workshops on financial literacy, customer service, and business ethics will be provided. These educational programs aim to equip the young sellers with skills that transcend the immediate scope of their current ventures and prepare them for future professional endeavors.

Furthermore, the centers will be equipped with basic amenities such as restrooms, first aid stations, and areas for rest and hydration, ensuring the well-being of all participants.

Act of Entertainment

1. Sport Infrastructure and Facilities Development Initiative

In alignment with our national vision for a efficient and dynamic sports culture, we have earmarked a substantial budget of 800 million Leks to facilitate the construction of sports arenas throughout Albania. This ambitious project, slated to commence by the fourth quarter of #####, involves the issuance of 4 tenders to ensure a competitive and transparent selection process for the best local construction firms.

The scope of this initiative encompasses the establishment of over 100 sports arenas. This includes the development of 20 premier golf courses, designed to meet international standards and attract global golf enthusiasts. Additionally, 30 football stadiums will be constructed to nurture local talent and host national and international events.

Moreover, we are excited to announce the creation of 50 multipurpose facilities. These versatile arenas will cater to basketball and a variety of other popular sports, providing ample opportunities for athletes to train, compete, and excel.

In tandem with these developments, our commitment to economic growth and employment is unwavering. We anticipate the creation of approximately 1,000 new jobs within the sports sector by the second quarter of #####. These positions will range from administrative roles to specialized sports management opportunities, fostering a sustainable ecosystem around the newly built facilities.

The construction phase of this project is expected to offer employment to an additional 20000 Albanian citizens. By engaging local construction companies, we not only support the domestic economy but also ensure that the benefits of this initiative are felt across the community. The domino effect of this endeavor is projected to generate a significant increase in tax and entry cost based revenue, with an estimated 3 billion Leks in the first year alone.

2. Entertainment and Media: In a landmark initiative, the government is allocating 5 tenders and an investment of 300 million Leks to invigorate the film, comic, cartoon, and anime industries. This strategic move is set to culminate by the end of the designated year, with Shkodra poised

to emerge as Albania's cinematic beacon, boasting 10 new film studios and 5 animation centers.

The ripple effects of this cultural renaissance are expected to be manifold. The entertainment sector is anticipated to be a catalyst for job creation, with an estimated 2,500 positions materializing by the year's end. This surge in employment is projected to bolster the national coffers, potentially augmenting the annual tax revenue by an impressive 400 million Leks. The initiatives are meticulously designed to elevate Albania's stature on the international stage, thereby amplifying its allure as a cultural and touristic hub.

In tandem with these developments, a substantial 500 million Leks is earmarked for training programs that encompass the multifaceted domains of film and animation. The objective is clear: to cultivate a cadre of 500 skilled professionals within the inaugural year, thereby laying a foundation for sustained industry growth and innovation.

Further Decisions

1. Paypoints Initiative

In our continued efforts to modernize our nation's infrastructure and bolster security, we are introducing the Paypoints Initiative. This program will see the establishment of paypoints at every entrance and exit along our nation's borders. The fee structure is designed to be both accessible and equitable, with charges set at:

- 10 leks for motorcycles
- 15 leks for cars
- 25 leks for trucks

These paypoints will not only facilitate the collection of fees but will also double as stringent security checkpoints. Our aim is to ensure that nothing illegal crosses our borders, safeguarding the well-being of our citizens and the integrity of our nation.

In addition to these measures, we recognize the importance of road safety and the convenience of our citizens and visitors. Therefore, we will authorize qualified companies to construct emergency stops and accompanying facilities. These will be placed at intervals of every 25 kilometers on our autostrades. These stops will be equipped with essential services such as:

- Fuel stations
- Rest areas with food and beverage options
- First aid and medical facilities
- Vehicle repair services

This initiative is part of a strategy to enhance the safety and convenience of all road users, while also providing opportunities for local businesses to thrive.

2. Public bathrooms will be constructed on every street, ensuring easy access for all. Each facility will be equipped with modern amenities, including touchless faucets, energy-efficient lighting, and automated cleaning systems to maintain the highest standards of hygiene.

Ensuring compliance with accessibility standards, these bathrooms will cater to the needs of individuals with disabilities, featuring ramps and appropriate accommodations.

Usage Policy:

A nominal fee of 1 lek will be charged per usage of the toilet facilities to aid in maintenance and operational costs. This fee is minimal to ensure affordability while promoting the upkeep of the facilities.

The use of sinks for handwashing will remain free of charge, encouraging proper hand hygiene practices among the public.

All public bathrooms will be fitted with water-saving devices to minimize waste and support our environmental sustainability goals.

Solar panels will be installed where feasible to harness renewable energy, reducing the carbon footprint of these facilities.

3. Anti-Disaster Construction Policy

This policy mandates that all new structures be equipped with disaster-resistant features, emphasizing resilience against seismic activities. Recognizing the unpredictable nature of natural calamities, particularly earthquakes, we are taking proactive steps to fortify our nation's infrastructure.

Furthermore, in alignment with our humanitarian principles, we decree that every edifice must include a bunker. This provision is now enshrined as a humanitarian right within Albania, ensuring that all individuals have access to a secure shelter in the unlikely event of a nuclear incident. These bunkers will be constructed according to stringent safety standards and will be equipped with essential amenities to support our citizens during emergencies.

Compliance with these regulations is non-negotiable. Architects and construction firms are hereby advised that adherence to these measures is a legal requirement. Failure to integrate these critical safety features will result in substantial penalties. The minimum fine for non-compliance has been set at 10,000 leks. This fine structure is progressive and will increase proportionally with the degree of infringement.

4. Parking Lots Initiative

In response to the critical need for additional parking spaces due to our growing population and urban development, our administration has devised a comprehensive plan to address the parking space shortage. Our strategy includes the construction of multi-story parking buildings strategically located on every street to maximize accessibility and convenience for our citizens.

These facilities will be designed with the utmost consideration for space efficiency and aesthetic integration into the existing urban landscape. Each parking building will feature advanced vehicle safety systems, including surveillance cameras and emergency response mechanisms, in addition to the presence of security guards on every floor. This will ensure the highest level of security for both vehicles and their owners.

To maintain these facilities and ensure their operational excellence, a nominal fee of 0.3 leks per hour will be implemented. This fee structure is carefully calibrated to be both affordable for our citizens and sustainable for the long-term maintenance of the parking buildings.

5. Emergency Roads Initiative

In our ongoing commitment to enhance public safety and streamline emergency services, we are proud to announce the Emergency Roads Initiative. This plan entails the construction of dedicated emergency lanes, to be known as Priority Response Lanes (PRLs), along the sides of all major thoroughfares throughout the nation.

Key Features of the Priority Response Lanes:

- Exclusive Access: PRLs will be reserved exclusively for vehicles from government-related institutions, including police, ambulances, and fire services, ensuring they can navigate traffic with ease during emergencies.
- Placement: These lanes will be strategically placed to facilitate the most direct and unimpeded route to critical locations such as hospitals, police stations, and areas prone to higher incident rates.
- Advanced Signaling Systems: Equipped with signaling technology, PRLs will allow emergency vehicles to control traffic lights, ensuring uninterrupted passage when seconds count.

Gjykata E Debatit Prokurorial

One of the most important statues in the judicial panorama and very specific in its treatment of damage and corruption, above all at a national level, is the Gjykata E Debatit Prokurorial. For these cases of the most extensive range of interest that set aside high stakes and the outcomes or rulings having far-reaching implications. Unique is both the structure and functioning of the GJDP in melding traditional approaches of the judiciary with modern, innovative tools in such a way as to make sure that fairness, transparency, and efficiency are accorded. At the very heart of how GJDP works is the debate-like nature. Whereas a single judge or panel of judges hears arguments in regular court cases, the GJDP requires the defending party to present a case before ten members from the randomly selected court. Members are to come from various prosecutorial offices and levels of judges to allow wide representation for the base of the breadth of different legal experience and outlooks. Selection is, therefore, done to eliminate biases and hence ensure that each case has a balanced and objective review.

The format of debate within the GJDP is so designed with the intent of full scrutiny and examination of the facts and arguments presented. Each member of the court is given an opportunity to question the defendant, challenge his assertions, and present counterarguments. This dynamic exchange serves to ensure that all facets of the case are put to light and that the

position of the defendant is contended from a myriad of angles. The idea is to arrive at a decision that will be well-rounded and well-informed, reflecting the judgment of the collective court.

One of the core features of the GJDP is the employment of artificial intelligence to aid in making decisions. Additionally, it is up to the central AI to interact and finally decide whether the arguments put forward establish whether the defendant proved his or her point. While giving those decisions, the AIs are objective in nature and use vast, compiled data on prior jurisprudence, case laws, and fact patterns when arriving at their assessments. The involvement of AI will make the decisions more precise, consistent, leaving little room for human error or subjective judgments.

He would have to convince at least six out of the ten members of the court to take his side in acquitting him. That is, in order to make sure that decisions are not reached through mere majority but considerable agreement between members of the court. Furthermore, this presents an indication of a strong and supported argument which the defendant would need to present to enable a win.

The first thing to notice about the GJDP is that the process does not cease at the very first decision. Within a period of ten days from the sentence of the court, any person coming from any part of the country may come forward and plead against the decision. This provision allows for further scrutiny and oversight from the public for new evidence or arguments, and if the necessary grounds exist, for revision of the initial ruling.

This post-decision phase marks the signature of transparency and accountability within the GJDP. The court, in affording public contribution, would ensure its decisions were not only legally sound but also socially and morally justifiable. Such openness in public contribution builds confidence in the judiciary and reinforces the legitimacy of the court's decisions.

IT Industry

A comprehensive economic aid package designed to leverage Albania's burgeoning IT companies for the betterment of our society and our economy. The initiative carefully locates the strength of 789 million leks, redistributed from the current Treasury, to motivate continued research, development, and widespread dissemination of emergent technologies throughout Albania.

The package comes with specific objectives and benchmarks for our IT companies. Over the next 60 months, the initiative aims to achieve the following goals:

1. Research and Development: The aid package will finance 35% of IT firms' annual R&D budgets, given that our IT firms commit to a minimum of 62% of their overall budget towards continuous research and development of emergent tech.
2. Technology Dissemination: By #####, this initiative aims to result in a 75% increase in urban and rural technological literacy and 80% in access to emergent technologies. IT companies will be responsible for creating localized tech-training programs and ensuring the accessibility of their products.

3. Company Growth: By using this financial aid, companies are expected to generate a minimum of 250 new full-time jobs within the country in the coming 24 months.
4. Increase in Revenue: IT companies receiving this aid are expected to increase their annual revenue by a minimum of 15% YoY for the next five years.
5. Isolationist Policies: While we encourage self-sustaining practices, the companies should also ensure that the product cycle remains efficient and involves mixed economic policies.

To ensure transparency and accountability, IT companies will be required to report quarterly on their progress towards these targets to the Ministry of Finance and Economy. Failure to reach these targets may result in the suspension or lifting of financial aid.

Medical Research

The Artificial Body Parts Advancement Program (ABPAP) aims to revolutionize prosthetic technology, moving away from rudimentary iron tube-like prosthetics to advanced, user-friendly, and aesthetically pleasing alternatives. The program has a 10-year timeline with an allocated budget of 5 billion Leks. It will involve the collaboration of our top universities, research institutions, and industry partners, with a goal to develop prosthetics that mimic the natural movement, sensitivity, and appearance of human limbs.

To fund this we will:

1. Invest 1 billion Leks into research focusing on advanced materials, biomechanics, and neural interfaces over the next three years.
2. Allocate 500 million Leks to the development of prototypes in the following two years.
3. Dedicate 500M Leks over the next three years for clinical trials, adjustments, and improvements.
4. Set aside 2 billion Leks for mass production, distribution, and post-market studies in the final two years.

Our Animal Organ Transplant Initiative (AOTI) will explore the feasibility and ethics of xenotransplantation - the process of grafting or transplanting organs or tissues between members of different species. This initiative will run parallel to the ABPAP, with a similar 10-year timeline and an initial budget allocation of 3 tenders.

To fund this, we will:

1. Invest 1 billion Leks over the first four years into researching suitable animal donors, organ compatibility, and immunosuppression techniques.
 2. Allocate 1 billion Leks over the next three years to animal studies and the development of surgical techniques.
 3. Dedicate 1 billion Leks in the final three years for human trials, regulatory approvals, and public engagement.
-

Measures against pollution

In a decisive move to combat environmental degradation, new regulations have been instituted requiring all industrial facilities to install filtration systems. This mandate is facilitated by the fact that these entities are under the corporate umbrella of Sky Banks, ensuring rapid compliance with these environmental standards.

The issue of marine pollution is also being addressed head-on. The thousands of conduits discharging untreated waste into the sea are slated for complete removal. In their place, a centralized waste management system will be established, located at a considerable distance from urban centers. This system will not only contain the waste but also repurpose it into nutrient-rich compost suitable for agricultural use. Through a sophisticated refinement process, this waste will be transformed into a valuable resource, contributing to a circular economy and reducing the environmental footprint of our cities.

Water Reserves

National Water Reserves Initiative

In our commitment to ensuring the welfare and security of our citizens, we are embarking on a strategic project to establish efficient water reserves across the nation. This initiative will see the construction of four dedicated water lots in every city, designed to serve as both a sustainable source of clean water and a critical resource in times of need.

Sustainable Water Management

Each water lot will be equipped with purification and circulation systems to maintain the highest quality standards. The water will undergo regular cycles of replenishment to prevent stagnation and preserve freshness. These measures guarantee that our water reserves remain safe and potable at all times.

In the unlikely event of a national emergency, these water lots will play a major role. They are engineered to facilitate rapid distribution networks, enabling us to swiftly deliver water to affected populations. This proactive approach ensures that no citizen is left without access to life-sustaining water, even in the most challenging circumstances.

Beyond their primary purpose, these water lots will also contribute to the urban ecosystem. They will serve as communal spaces that enhance the cityscape and promote biodiversity. Additionally, they will be integrated into our broader environmental sustainability efforts, helping to manage the urban heat island effect and support local wildlife.

Supporting the Chemical Element Industry

In our commitment to advance the chemical elements industry, we are introducing a 10/10 funding system. This innovative approach will allocate a substantial fund of 20 billion, aimed at

fostering the growth and development of this vital sector. To ensure the availability of these funds, we will engage in financial collaborations with other nations that share our level of involvement and commitment in the chemical elements field.

Our strategy includes the establishment of international development collaborations through 'sky banks'. These partnerships are designed to enhance operational capabilities and facilitate the expansion of the industry on a national.

Furthermore, we will integrate a complimentary 6-month package of AI assistance for all entities within the industry. This assistance will provide expert guidance and support in the construction and development of industry-wide initiatives.

The production of chemical elements in laboratories is a sophisticated process, typically involving nuclear reactions and particle accelerators. Through these advanced technologies, scientists are able to synthesize specific isotopes and elements. These are essential for a wide range of applications, including but not limited to:

- Research: Enabling scientific investigations and discoveries.
- Medical: Producing radioisotopes for diagnostics and therapeutic treatments.
- Industrial: Supplying materials for manufacturing processes and technological advancements.

To complement these efforts, we will also explore the potential of renewable energy sources to power these facilities, aligning with our environmental sustainability goals. By optimizing energy consumption and reducing carbon emissions, we aim to set a new standard for eco-friendly practices within the industry.

1. Particle Accelerators: Particle accelerators, such as cyclotrons and linear accelerators, are used to accelerate charged particles, such as protons, deuterons, or alpha particles, to very high energies.
2. Target Material: A target material is selected based on the desired element or isotope to be created. The target is typically a stable isotope of a lighter element.
3. Particle Bombardment: The accelerated particles are directed toward the target material. When these high-energy particles collide with the target nuclei, nuclear reactions occur.
4. Nuclear Reactions: Depending on the specific reaction, the collision between the accelerated particles and the target nuclei can result in the transformation of the target nuclei into a different element or isotope. This process is known as nuclear transmutation.
5. Product Separation: After the nuclear reaction, the desired product isotope or element is typically formed alongside other isotopes and particles. The separation of the desired product from the mixture is a crucial step. Various techniques, such as chemical separation or physical processes, may be used for this purpose.

The creation of chemical elements and isotopes in laboratories is an important area for our economy, in order to upkeep the autarky we need more chemical elements which are used to create synthetic materials in a wide scale.



Synethical Development:

The Synthetic Resource Revolution is a economic plan designed to stimulate Our Country's future by harnessing the power of innovative, environmentally friendly technologies. By encouraging research and development (R&D) in synthetic materials and promoting their widescale application, this plan aims to bolster national competitiveness, drive sustainable economic growth, and foster environmental stewardship.

I. Investing in Synthetic Resource Research & Development

1. Allocate 0.75% of our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to the establishment and maintenance of a national Synthetic Resource Development Fund.
2. Offer 10% tax credits to businesses that invest in synthetic resource R&D, incentivizing cutting-edge scientific exploration.
3. Foster partnerships between public and private sectors to establish 17 nationally-funded Synthetic Resource Innovation Centers, fostering collaboration and the exchange of ideas.

II. Encourage Widescale Application

1. Develop 60% blend mandates for synthetic materials in core industries, such as construction, textiles, and plastics, with a target implementation of 10 years.
2. Create a government-backed certification program for synthetic resource-derived products, enhancing consumer trust and brand recognition.
3. Implement progressive tax incentives for businesses that achieve at least a 5% annual increase in the utilization of synthetic resources within their production processes.

III. Infrastructure Development

1. Over a ten-year period, allocate \$150 billion to continuously upgrade public transportation infrastructure, utilizing synthetic materials wherever feasible.
2. Develop 11 new eco-industrial parks, designed specifically for the production, processing, and distribution of synthetic resource derivatives, expanding nationwide availability.
3. Invest \$95 billion by 20 years continuously in terms of funds and not at once in the construction of two additional, synthetic material manufacturing plants to further advance local production capabilities.

IV. Education and Workforce Development

1. Create a \$1.8 billion educational initiative, encompassing specialized synthetic resource-focused courses and vocational training in 62 tertiary education institutions nationwide.

2. Facilitate dynamic, adaptable skillsets by providing over 325,000 scholarships for students and professionals seeking synthetic resource-related degrees and certifications over the next five years.

3. Generate 200,000 new, high-quality jobs by 2035 through the growth of synthetic resource industries and related services.

V. Environmental Stewardship

1. Set nationally binding eco-friendly production standards in synthetic resource facilities, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 47% and water consumption by 35% by 2 years.

2. Launch a "Green Leap" campaign, encouraging the public to support synthetic resource-based products and technologies, enhancing Our Country's commitment to sustainability.

3. Invigorate environmental restoration efforts through the Large-Scale Synthetic Remediation Initiative, targeting contaminated industrial areas for revitalization and repurposing with an annual budget of \$2.2 billion.

Through the comprehensive and actionable steps outlined above, the Synthetic Resource Revolution economic plan will not only transform Our Country's economy but will also pave the way for a brighter, cleaner, and more sustainable future for generations to come.

More Resources

At present, Albania is home to a singular enterprise that withholds a consortium of corporations dedicated to the extraction of minerals from aquatic sources. The company in question stands at the cusp of scaling its operations, poised to enhance its extraction facilities and, by extension, bolster the nation's resource pool.

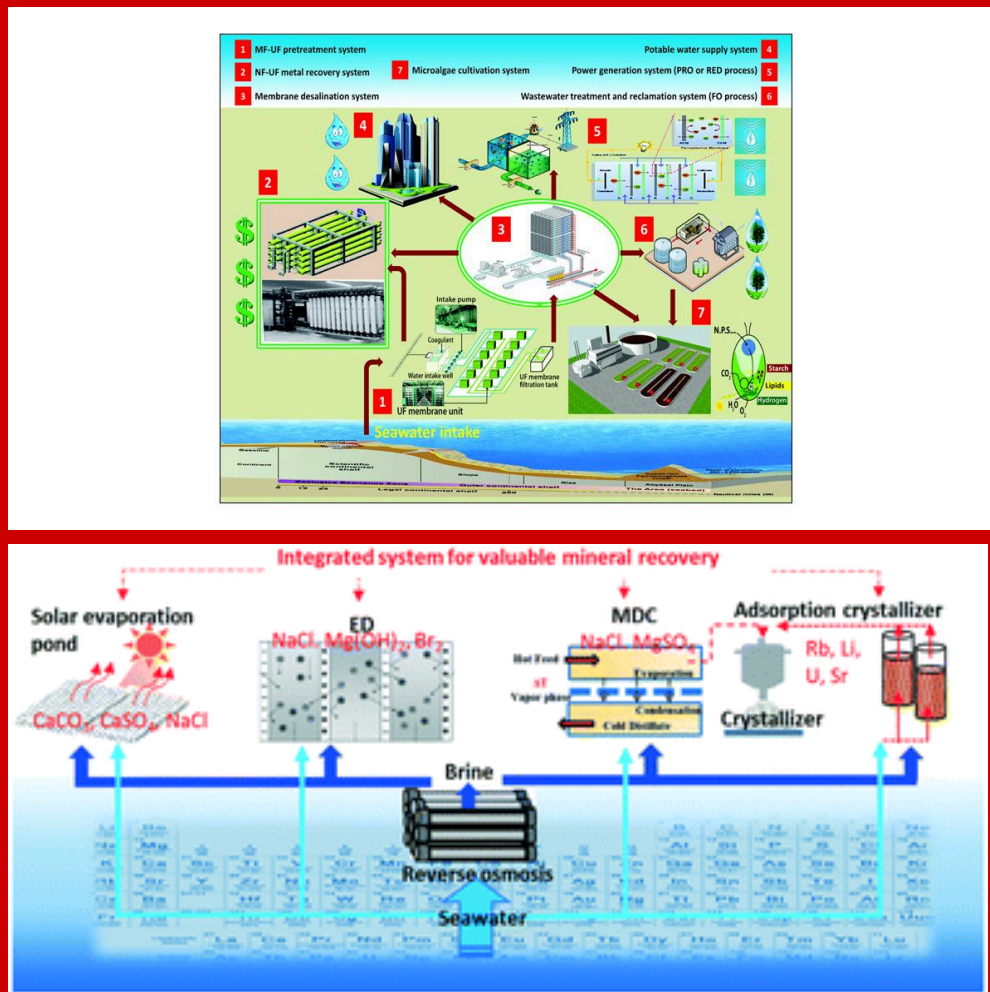
The relationship between the state and this corporate entity is clear: they require financial investment to fuel their growth, while we stand to benefit from the augmentation of their extraction capabilities. It is a partnership where capital meets innovation, and together, we can unlock new opportunities for our country's economy.

To facilitate this expansion, a multi-faceted approach is necessary. It involves fostering an environment conducive to investment, providing incentives for technological advancements, and ensuring sustainable practices are at the core of all expansion efforts.

In a concerted effort to bolster this initiative, the Albanian government will extend financial support to Sky Banks, complementing the company's own investment strategies. This symbiotic relationship is anticipated to yield substantial dividends for both parties, with Albania set to enhance its state capabilities in the extraction of valuable minerals from aquatic sources. The introduction of such innovative practices is expected to catalyze the growth of the free market, effectively bridging existing gaps and fostering a dynamic economic environment.

Sky Banks' active participation in this venture is not only anticipated to amplify the company's net worth but also to position it at the forefront of the industry, particularly if it successfully ventures into the realm of mineral extraction from water bodies. By leveraging their expertise and resources, Sky Banks can pioneer new methodologies that may set industry benchmark.

Solar evaporation in ponds is the oldest method for extraction of minerals such as sodium chloride from seawater and desalination plant concentrate. Evaporation ponds are designed as a system of shallow pools to concentrate and crystallize desalination plant brine.



Minerals in Salt

The extraction of minerals from various sources is a vital process in the industrial and agricultural sectors. One such source is salt, which is not only abundant but also serves as a reservoir for a variety of minerals, including magnesium, potassium, calcium, and sulfur. The ubiquity of salt makes it a seemingly inexhaustible resource, at least within our current timeframe, and presents us with the opportunity to harness this resource for dual purposes.

The predominant technique employed for mineral extraction from salt is known as evaporation. This method entails the concentration of a saline solution through the removal of water by means of boiling or evaporation. Such a process is instrumental in the recovery of minerals, which can be isolated to different extents of purity depending on the desired outcome. By extracting minerals from salt, we can capitalize on the fact that salt harbors certain minerals that are detrimental to plant health. Removing these minerals not only purifies the salt but also transforms it into a product that can be marketed to plant food manufacturers. This refined salt, devoid of harmful minerals, could potentially become a sought-after commodity in the agricultural industry.

Furthermore, the process of mineral extraction from salt could have an effect on the market dynamics. It holds the potential to pique the interest of salt producers within the free market, thereby contributing to economic development. While the full extent of this impact remains uncertain, the prospect of such an innovation could stimulate advancements in both technology and market strategies.

Minerals in Oil

Oil, a complex mixture of hydrocarbons, also contains trace amounts of various metals that can be extracted, potentially enhancing its purity. These metals, often present in minute concentrations, include vanadium, nickel, and others that are typically considered impurities in crude oil. The extraction of these metals not only serves to purify the oil but also offers an opportunity to recover valuable resources.

In Albania, where the economy has traditionally been supported by synthetic oil alternatives, the extraction of minerals from natural oil reserves presents a minimal conflict of interest. This approach aligns with the nation's commitment to resource management and technological innovation, ensuring that the extraction process adheres to environmental standards and contributes to the country's modernization efforts.

The potential benefits extend beyond environmental considerations. For private oil mining companies, this represents a new avenue for revenue generation. By incorporating a secondary process to extract these metals, companies can tap into a new market while simultaneously increasing the efficiency and value of their operations. This could lead to a more competitive stance in the international arena, attracting foreign investment through sky banks and fostering collaborations that bolster the national economy.

Furthermore, the initiative could stimulate the local job market, creating specialized positions related to the extraction and processing of these minerals. It would encourage the development of related industries, such as metal refining and the production of high-tech components that utilize these extracted metals.

Minerals in Plants

The agricultural sector often faces the challenge of plant and plant-based product wastage, which is exacerbated by the perishable nature of crops. This wastage is not just a loss of potential food sources but also of valuable minerals contained within these plants. On a daily basis, independent farms and agricultural entities discard significant quantities of plant matter that has spoiled or is no longer viable for sale or consumption.

To address this issue, several methods can be employed to salvage the minerals from the discarded plant materials. The process begins with the mechanical breakdown of the plant tissues, typically through **grinding** or **pulverizing**. This prepares the plant matter for subsequent extraction processes.

The extraction of minerals can be achieved through a variety of techniques:

- **Combustion**: This involves burning the plant matter to ash, from which minerals can be separated and collected.
- **Distillation**: Volatile components are evaporated, and the residue containing the minerals is collected.
- **Leaching**: Solvents are used to dissolve the minerals, which are then recovered from the solution.

Each of these processes targets the liberation of minerals from the cellular structure of the plants, allowing for the recovery of minerals in a more concentrated form. The choice of method depends on the **type of plant**, the **minerals sought**, and the **chemical properties** of the plant material. For instance, leaching might be more suitable for water-soluble minerals, while combustion could be preferred for heat-stable minerals.

Post-extraction, the minerals often require **further refinement** to eliminate any impurities that may have been co-extracted. This purification is crucial to ensure that the minerals meet the required standards for their intended use, whether it be as nutritional supplements, industrial raw materials, or inputs for pharmaceutical products.

Certainly. Here's an expanded version of the text, maintaining the official tone and context:

In the field of agricultural production, it is well-documented that certain plants accumulate minerals which, while naturally occurring, can be detrimental to the quality of plant-based feeds processed for animal consumption. These minerals, often in the form of heavy metals or other non-beneficial elements, necessitate a rigorous processing protocol to ensure their separation and removal from the final product.

Recognizing the potential embedded within this challenge, there exists an opportunity to capitalize on the purification process of these plants. By establishing a facility dedicated to the refinement of such plants, we can create a specialized product that is devoid of these harmful minerals, thereby enhancing the nutritional value of animal feeds. This refined product holds significant market value, especially when considering the stringent quality standards imposed by feed companies aiming to ensure the health and well-being of livestock.

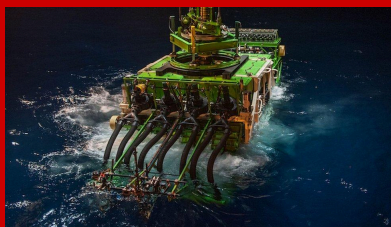
Moreover, this venture aligns seamlessly with the current economic landscape, where the government is actively extending grants aimed at fostering business development. Entrepreneurs and existing businesses are encouraged to leverage these grants to innovate and expand their operations. The establishment of a plant purification enterprise not only promises financial returns but also contributes to the broader objectives of sustainable agricultural practices and environmental stewardship.

Minerals in Sand

Sand, a seemingly ubiquitous and mundane substance, is in fact a treasure trove of mineral wealth. It is composed of a diverse array of minerals, both in substantial and trace quantities, which can be meticulously extracted. These minerals include, but are not limited to, **Zircon**, **Rutile**, **Ilmenite**, **Quartz**, **Monazite**, **Magnetite**, **Apatite**, **Leucoxene**, **Sillimanite**, **Amphibole**, **Feldspar**, **Pyroxene**, **Epidote**, **Staurolite**, **Tourmaline**, **Kyanite**, **Mica**, **Muscovite Hematite**, **Plagioclase**, **Chalcedony**, **Olivine**, **Glauconite**, **Biotite**, and others.

Our operations not only focus on the extraction of these minerals when they are present in significant quantities but also aim to harness the potential of the finer, less concentrated deposits. By doing so, we amplify our extraction efforts and contribute more substantially to the industry's output. The process involves the careful removal of these minerals from the sand, which is then returned to its point of origin post-extraction, ensuring minimal environmental impact.

This initiative is not a solitary endeavor but a collaborative one, involving partnerships with other mining entities and the innovative **Sky Banks Project**. Through this collaboration, we are able to share technological capabilities, expertise, and resources, thereby enhancing the efficiency and scope of our mineral extraction operations.



Educational Balancement

In response to the observed trend of increasing unemployment rates correlating with a surplus of individuals pursuing the same academic degree, a strategic decision has been made to

temporarily suspend the admission to the affected degree programs. This measure is designed to balance the labor market and ensure that the education system is aligned with the nation's economic needs.

During this period of suspension, educators who have been teaching the impacted degree courses will be presented with several alternative employment opportunities. These options include transitioning to roles within specialized educational institutions that focus on advanced studies in niche areas, contributing to schools that aim to provide education to those who may be missing certain qualifications, or participating in the Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) to help maintain integrity and high standards within the academic discipline in question.

This adjustment is not permanent and is intended to be revoked once the demand for professionals in the specific field stabilizes and aligns with the job market. The educators' remuneration will remain unaffected during this transition; however, their responsibilities may shift to accommodate the needs of the educational institution. This approach ensures that the educators' expertise is utilized effectively while also addressing the broader economic challenge of degree saturation.

Albanian Hidenburg [Not important skip]

In our continuous efforts to foster national pride and economic independence, we are set to introduce transport aerostats as a multifaceted initiative. These airships will serve not only as a novel means of transportation but also as a platform to **enhance public morale**, **entertain the populace**, and **promote Albanian products**. This initiative is a strategic move to subtly encourage a shift towards **economic isolation** and **self-reliance**.

To ensure the utmost safety and efficiency of this program, a comprehensive **pre-launch inspection** will be conducted. This one-hour control check will involve rigorous testing of all aerostat systems to prevent any potential incidents. Furthermore, we will implement a **regular maintenance schedule** and establish a **dedicated oversight committee** to oversee operations and address any concerns promptly.



Development of Weapons

We will start a mission to speed up the development of our technology.

Mission Name: Mission OKB

Partakers: 34

Location: Europe

Mission Time: 10 Years

Special Equipment Provided: Fake documents and suicide pills

Reward: 3M leks

Description: We will send out a request to 50 people that have studied for a development degree, where we offer them a job. The job is that they will infiltrate on foreign nations on the continent of Europe in order to copy technological advancements from there. It's very simple, they will copy foreign designs of weapons or the company they are assigned to.

They will be provided with fake passports and IDs where they will land in European albania and spread out through borders of neighbors. Expenses will be paid by the government where in order for them to find a job in development institutions or companies they will accept to start off 3 years with no payment. And after the mission is complete we will send OFL to pick them up. If they are to fail the mission we will reward their families. However if they are caught we have provided them with the necessary equipment to resolve such.

More minerals extraction

Minerals in clouds

Clouds, those formations adorning our skies, are not merely collections of water droplets. They often harbor a wealth of minerals such as **lead**, **zinc**, **tin**, **copper**, and **silver**. These elements, suspended within the clouds, represent a potential resource that could be harnessed. Imagine the possibilities if we could efficiently extract these minerals from the clouds themselves.

The concept is not as far-fetched as it might seem. Consider the humble air purifier, a common household appliance designed to filter out impurities from the air. The contaminants it captures cling to the filter until it is cleaned. By scaling up this technology, we could construct larger filtration systems capable of cleansing our clouds. Such structures would not only reduce atmospheric pollution but also allow us to recover valuable minerals.

Moreover, clouds are not confined to the high skies; they often descend to the ground, particularly during certain seasons or in the midst of heatwaves. This phenomenon presents an opportune moment to capture and utilize these mineral-rich vapors.

However, the bounty of the clouds is not limited to these suspended treasures. The very air we breathe is laced with mineral particles. By establishing a network of large-scale air filters, we could diminish the level of pollutants in the atmosphere. This initiative, if embraced by the free market, could lead to a dual benefit: a lucrative new industry and a cleaner, healthier nation.

Yet, the journey from cloud to consumer is not without its challenges. The minerals extracted from the atmosphere would require refinement to transform them into usable forms. This process would necessitate the development of specialized facilities and techniques to purify and process the raw materials.

Minerals from industrial waste

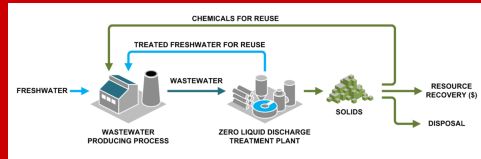
In the pursuit of sustainable industrial growth, the current practice of treating industrial wastewater involves a filtration process where the effluent is deemed clean enough to be discharged into the sea. This leaves behind solid waste on the filters, necessitating periodic maintenance that halts production—a scenario every business aims to avoid, as downtime equates to financial loss.

To address this, a more efficient system is proposed. Industrial waste will bypass traditional filters and instead be channeled to municipal water treatment facilities. These plants are equipped to handle a high volume of wastewater, separating contaminants from minerals effectively. The purified water can then be safely released into the sea or other designated water bodies.

This approach not only streamlines waste management but also transforms it into a resource. The solid waste, akin to sewage sludge, can be processed into valuable plant supplements. These bio-solids offer a dual benefit: reducing the environmental footprint and providing an additional revenue stream by selling them to companies specializing in agricultural inputs.

The variety of minerals recovered during this process, such as **iron**, **chromium**, **nickel**, **trevorite**, and **cobalt**, largely depends on the industrial operations of the originating

factory. This method not only conserves natural resources but also contributes to the circular economy, where waste materials are repurposed, fostering a greener industrial sector. Implementing such a system requires collaboration between industries and municipal authorities to ensure a seamless transition. It also necessitates the upgrade of existing water treatment infrastructure to accommodate the additional load and the different nature of industrial waste.



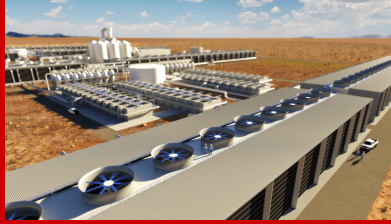
Minerals in food

Food is a rich source of minerals, essential elements that play a vital role in various bodily functions. Common minerals found in food include **calcium**, **potassium**, **sodium**, **chlorine**, **magnesium**, **iron**, **iodine**, **zinc**, **boron**, **nickel**, and **copper**. These minerals are crucial for maintaining health and are involved in numerous physiological processes, such as bone formation, fluid balance, nerve transmission, and the regulation of muscle function.

Despite the abundance of minerals in food, a significant portion of food is wasted daily. During various stages of processing within the country, food waste is often converted into gases and supplements that can be utilized by plants. This transformation highlights the potential for resource recovery from waste materials. The management of waste, particularly food waste, has emerged as one of the most profitable sectors globally. The reasons for this are multifaceted, including the recovery of valuable resources and the generation of energy from waste.

To harness the mineral content of food effectively, several extraction methods can be employed:

- **Physical Methods**: These involve mechanical processes such as **grinding**, **crushing**, or **pulverizing** food into a fine powder or paste. This physical breakdown increases the surface area, making the minerals more accessible for further processing.
- **Chemical Methods**: In this approach, food is dissolved in a solvent, such as **water** or **acid**, to separate the minerals. Chemical extraction can be highly efficient, allowing for the recovery of specific minerals in a relatively pure form.
- **Biological Methods**: Utilizing **microbes** or other organisms, this method breaks down food into its component minerals through biological processes. This approach is often considered more sustainable and environmentally friendly, as it mimics natural decomposition processes.



Underwater Mining

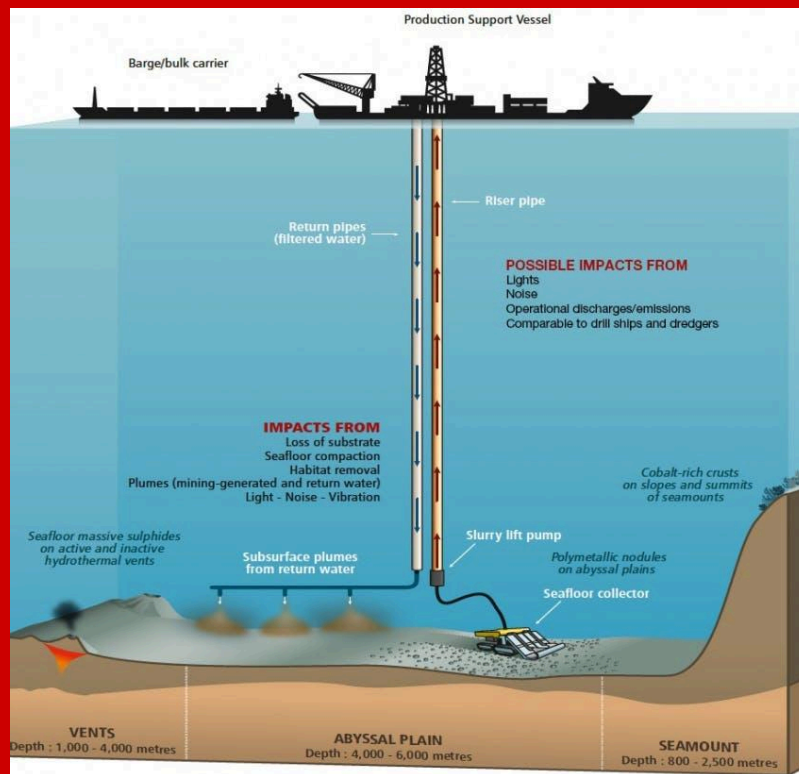
In the face of an ever-increasing global demand and the challenges of a closed economy, it is imperative for Albania to continuously explore innovative avenues for acquiring essential resources. As the adage rightly states, "If you're not producing, you're stagnating." This principle guides our commitment to proactive economic development and sustainability.

Albania is home to two pioneering companies that specialize in underwater mining operations. The aquatic depths of our nation are rich with a diverse array of minerals, both common and rare, some of which are scarcely found on terrestrial sites. The potential for underwater resource extraction presents a significant opportunity for Albania to enhance its industrial capabilities and secure a competitive edge in the global market.

The most pragmatic strategy for Albania is to forge a collaborative partnership with these existing underwater mining enterprises. By leveraging their expertise and established infrastructure, we can expedite the development of our underwater mining capabilities. This collaboration will not only streamline the process but also ensure that the environmental impact is minimized, adhering to the highest standards of ecological responsibility.

In conjunction with this initiative, we propose integrating the successful 'Sky Banks' project into our plan. The Sky Banks project, known for its expansive network of investments and valuable financial instruments, has expressed considerable interest in diversifying its portfolio. By securing a partnership with Sky Banks, we can attract substantial investment and expertise to our underwater mining endeavors. This alliance will provide a efficient financial foundation, enabling us to undertake extensive exploration and extraction activities with confidence.

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1YYbKGB7WWCeExDqgYII8bwhTAHfBHCB-kWpNoaULUAM/edit?usp=drivesdk>



An even bigger net of Resources

Resources in Smoke

In the pursuit of industrial progress, we often overlook the latent potential that lies within by-products deemed as waste. Albania, with its rich industrial landscape, is no exception. The factories that dot our nation are a testament to our industrious spirit, yet the remnants of their processes—smoke and filter waste—have long been discarded without a second thought. However, within these overlooked materials lies a treasure trove of minerals, elements that form the building blocks of our modern world.

The most common and most abundant minerals present in smoke include **iron (Fe)**, **sodium (Na)**, **potassium (K)**, **calcium (Ca)**, **iodine (I)**, **sulphur (S)**, **silicon (Si)**, **magnesium (Mg)**, **barium (Ba)**, **chromium (Cr)**, and **manganese (Mn)**. These are not mere by-products; they are resources that hold immense potential for repurposing and reuse.

To harness this potential, a new directive is being introduced. Henceforth, all filter waste from factories must be collected in designated receptacles. These special trash cans, to be installed in every factory, will serve as the initial collection points for waste that is rich in mineral content.

The dimensions of these receptacles are to be standardized, ensuring uniformity and ease of transport.

Once collected, the waste will be transported to specialized facilities where it will undergo a transformation process. Through innovative methods, we will extract and refine the minerals, converting what was once waste into valuable raw materials. .

This change in protocol requires minimal adjustment from the factories—merely the segregation of waste into specific containers. Yet, the impact of this small change is profound. It signifies a shift in mindset, from discarding to recovering, and from waste to wealth.

The size and specifications of the trash cans will be defined in accordance with industry standards, ensuring that they are suitable for the volume and nature of the waste produced. Detailed guidelines and regulations will be disseminated to all industrial entities, outlining the procedures for waste handling and compliance measures.

Resources in Human waste

Some common minerals found in human waste include calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium and silica, iron, copper, zinc, chromium, manganese, gold, silver, palladium and vanadium.

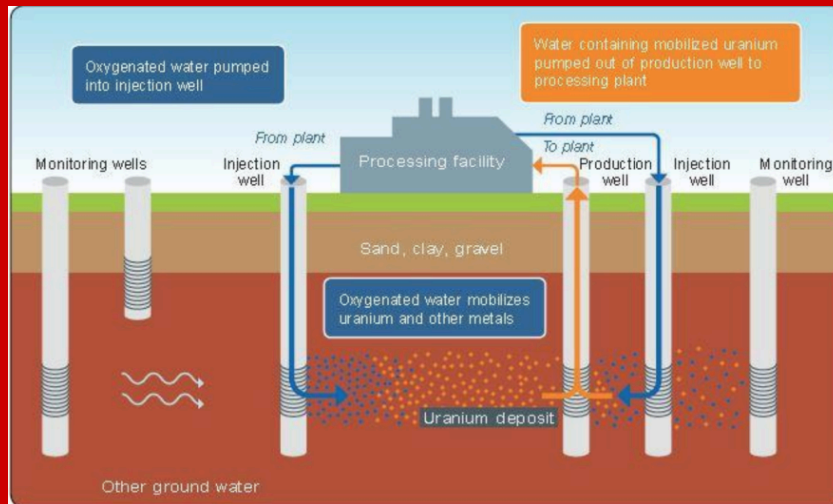
The current waste goes through tubes gets filtered and the clean water is released on the sea while the waste is taken and turned to plant supplements however we can find a way to profit from this.

The government will stop doing that and leave more room for the free market to develop in that hole so businesses can develop their location in that branch while we will change our efforts and dispense minerals from fully organic waste and the waste will be sold to businesses that produce plant supplements.



Anti Nuclear Effort

Even if a Nation manages to shoot down a nuclear BSM the land would get contained, but there is a very simple solution to that. Usually uranium goes down on land and continues doing so which makes it hard to get rid of. But if there could be underground water systems and filters that could be a 360°.



Defence Effort

In order to follow our old model of communism, we will begin to reapply some of the Hoxhaist regime ideas, particularly in the area of defences.

Phase 1

These bunkers are designed to be exactly 3 meters wide, providing enough space to accommodate 4 people comfortably. The window, measuring approximately 0.7 meters in length, allows for a strategic view while maintaining a low profile. Constructed from a combination of concrete, iron, and steel, these bunkers are built to withstand significant force. Inside, the design includes a manually moveable window cover for added protection. In the left corner, there is a small, secret safe designed to hold 3 Assault Weapons, ensuring readiness in case of an emergency.

For optimal placement, these bunkers will be situated outside of urban regions, with a separation of 8 meters between each unit to maximize coverage and defensive capability. [For reference, look at the first picture].

Phase 2

While these bunkers are quite efficient they do have a problem, they can't avoid 'fortress destroyer aircraft models' and if they are passed they are done for. So the architectural minds of NAO have come up with an idea.

These models of bunkers [Referr to the second picture]. They would be built with the same materials and will be around 20 meters tall. On half of the first floors they would hold machine

guns for soldiers while on the rest of them it would hold artilleries and anti-aircraft. It could fit at least 25 people.

When constructing a building you usually pay the price for materials equipment and the workforce. But in our case of isolationism policies it would be mainly the workforce only for we do follow an autarky model of economy.

Phase 2

While these bunkers are quite efficient, they do have a significant problem: they can't avoid 'fortress destroyer aircraft models.' If these aircraft manage to bypass the bunkers, they are essentially done for. To address this issue, the architectural minds of NAO have come up with an innovative idea.

These new models of bunkers [Refer to the second picture] would be constructed using the same materials and would stand approximately 20 meters tall. The design includes machine guns for soldiers on half of the first floors, while the remaining space would be allocated for artillery and anti-aircraft weaponry. Each bunker could accommodate at least 25 people. When constructing a building, the usual expenses include the cost of materials, equipment, and workforce. However, due to our isolationist policies, the primary expense would be the workforce, as we adhere to an autarky model of economy.





Anti Air effort

Due to the highly impactful strategy of bombarding during times of war, it is imperative that we take measures to avoid such devastating attacks. To achieve this, we propose dividing each city into four zones and installing an automatic SAM anti-air system on one of the buildings within each zone.

However, recognizing that residents may not be pleased with these armaments being placed on their buildings, we plan to offer a monthly payment of 2,000 leks to all adults residing in the building. This payment would be in exchange for their cooperation in regularly cleaning and checking the systems to ensure they remain in optimal condition.

The Great Wall of Albania

As we may see all around us, war is blooming in Europe. While we cannot afford to let that happen here in Albania, the economic and military minds of the nation have presented a plan for the defense of our nation.

We will begin the construction of a fortress starting from Northern Epirus. In order to boost the efficiency of our construction, we will take these steps:

We will construct the fortress on one city border. For example, first we will begin to construct the fortress on the border of Greece and the city of Vlora. In order to avoid high costs, we will give access to construction not only to the magazine of reserve materials of the city but also to the city behind it. This will boost the efficiency of construction and avoid high mass usage of materials.

Specifications

To protect us from any maniac, we will put metal coating everywhere on our fortress, be it above or below. Every person that operates on and near the fortress is now ordered to use suits against chemical weapons. On the fortress, we will build a mechanism to release water and soap. This will be to counter some of the chemicals that break through iron as well. It would also make it hard to climb on and is a good idea to keep it clean.

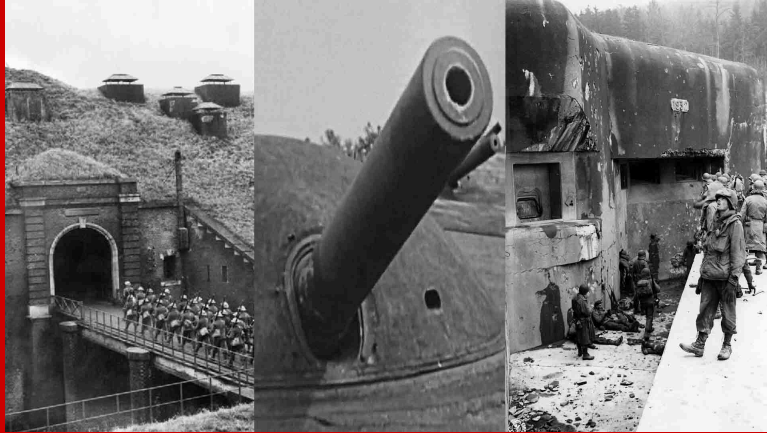
Expanded Specifications

To ensure the utmost protection against any potential threats, we will implement a comprehensive metal coating across every surface of our fortress, both above and below ground. This will create a formidable barrier against any attempts to breach our defenses. Additionally, every individual operating in and around the fortress is now mandated to wear suits designed to protect against chemical weapons, ensuring their safety in the event of a chemical attack.

Furthermore, we will install a sophisticated mechanism on the fortress that can release a mixture of water and soap. This system will serve multiple purposes: it will neutralize certain chemicals that might penetrate the iron coating, create a slippery surface that is difficult to climb, and maintain cleanliness throughout the fortress. This multi-functional approach will enhance our defensive capabilities and ensure a hygienic environment.

Weaponry

The fortress will be equipped with automatic artillery systems and advanced anti-aircraft weaponry positioned on its walls.



Price

While a square meter of concrete costs around \500, Albania's length is 336,000 meters. Therefore, the cost for concrete would be approximately \168,000,000.

The price per ton of steel is around \600, which would amount to \96,000,000. When calculating the price, it is usually based on the formula: materials + equipment + workers = final price. However, in our case, the state will provide the equipment and materials, leaving around 25% of the base price to be allocated for workers, which is \66,000,000. The state will provide the materials through the reserves, as we follow a closed economy model.

The top tier schools

The second important point is the closure of some university branches based on the state's policy in order to meet labor shortages. This, although implemented to align education resources to directly respond to the labor market needs, should also take into consideration general implications. Such is one of the implications: lost opportunity among people who would otherwise be passionate about certain subjects, which the status quo defines as economically not necessary. Such a setup could mean sacrificing innovation and leadership that our future could urgently use: those having depth commitments toward chosen disciplines. It therefore becomes quite important to look at other models of education, which may nurture such talents even if market demand for them may not be imminent.

One such model would be creating a school like "Le Elita" which keeps all the academic branches functional and retains qualified teachers irrespective of the number of enrollments. It would serve as an intellectual haven, and no branch of study would ever be neglected due to the temporary economic trend that exists at that time. The presence of Le Elita would be a testament to a commitment to knowledge diversity and to an atmosphere where passion and dedication outweigh marketability.

The reasons for keeping the large scope of academic disciplines are also aplenty. First, the future is essentially impossible to predict. Branches that seem irrelevant today may become very important tomorrow due to some technological, social, or other forms of unforeseen global

events. In so doing, Le Elita would ensure that society is prepared to meet such eventualities, for it would have conserved a wide array of academic branches. It ensures a pro-active approach to maintaining knowledge; the real loss of irreplaceable experience is not lost, and reserves could always be drawn from if needs arise. Knowledge acquisition has also to stop being related entirely to its immediate economic use, in order to regain its basic place within both individual and social development. By hosting a platform for all fields of study, Le Elita would retain the intrinsic value of education. It would recognize that intellectual curiosity and the quest for knowledge are parts of human progress. This would create a culture in which students pursue their interests rather than the dictates of market-driven education policies.

Also, having a committed educator in every branch-even if there are no students-would guarantee continuity of academic traditions and preserve specific knowledge. The educators would themselves be custodians in their respective fields, doing research, publishing findings, and contributing to the global body of knowledge. This will keep the disciplines alive and ready for revitalization when finally interest and demand come.

The concept of Le Elita also raises questions of educational equity. When only economically viable disciplines are supported, that means a system in which students cannot pursue interests that may be deprived of some of the best talents from all walks of life. The result could well be some homogenizing of thought and a loss of cultural and intellectual diversity. Le Elita would espouse inclusiveness and would allow students of all hues, for various walks of life, availing the widest list of opportunity. It is this diversity of input that helps to make a more varied and innovative community.

The existence of Le Elita would convey a great message regarding the importance that must be attached to education in its pristine form. It would dispel the very notion that education should be primarily a means to an economic end, as it would instead put much emphasis on intellectual growth, critical thinking, and knowledge pursuits for their own sake. A philosophical stance that would enthuse future generations with regard to the value of education as a lifelong process rather than as merely a stepping stone in employment.

Aside from these philosophical and ethical reasons, there are practical justifications for maintaining such a general education institution as Le Elita. Contemporary problems transcend departmentalized disciplines and require extensive backgrounds of knowledge and experience. By fostering such an environment of varied scholarship, Le Elita would be providing impetus for cross-disciplinary interaction and creativity. This would, in turn, bring wide experts and students together from all diverse areas to put their diverse viewpoints into solving some of these complex problems. Solutions will be holistic and more effective; the general society will also benefit from this.

Moreover, several disciplines would attract students and faculty of all kinds and therefore establish a diverse and dynamic academic community. Diversity opens up the minds of students to various perspectives that generate critical thinking in the students. This will equally prepare them for the complex, real world where problems are often multifaceted, and the comprehension of such issues generally involves insights into many disciplines.

Education and Beyond

The private education system is ever in need of devising creative methods for the more active engagement of students in the process of learning. A rather innovative strategy concerning this could be termed "Education Repayment," whereby students should be paid for contributing to classroom discussions and sharing knowledge. This essay will outline in steps how an Education Repayment Day may be carried out for private schools while ensuring profitability for the institution, and encouraging active learning in students.

The whole idea behind Education Repayment is to ensure that for the encouragement of students towards active learning, students should be paid for every question answered, even any information provided about the topic at hand. It's a guarantee that the classroom would become such an interactive and dynamic arena for the students that they are engaged deeply with course material and also with each other. This, however, has to be carefully implemented so that the school would still be financially feasible, and the rewards given should not outweigh the payments given by the students.

The planning stage involves establishing clear policies and guidelines regarding the Education Repayment Day. The administration has to decide on what topics should be covered and how the students would be rewarded based on the criteria that would be developed. These need to be well-defined and, it must have been clearly explained to participants well in advance. A prize can be made based on the appropriateness of the question/ correctness of the information. Secondly, it will also be important that maximum number for every student should limit for having the excessive outlay of fund.

The financial award portion must be well designed. It also needs to determine how much it can afford to pay out and must ensure that the sum of rewards paid is not more than the amount collected through student payments. One way to do this might be to have a set participation fee for each student, which goes into a collective reward pool. For example, if each student is to pay an entrance fee of \$10 each and there are 100 students present, that would be a total of \$1,000. This would then create a pool from which the rewards can then be doled out within the school's budget.

This allows the school to maintain profitability even as the questioning and information provision continue. The multi-tier system categorizes the questions and information into higher or lower levels of difficulty and relevance, and rewards are doled out in proportion to the categories. Thus, it not only maintains profitability but also encourages higher quality responses from the students.

This means the classroom environment shall be pre-arranged for active participation on this Education Repayment Day, and this is where the teacher is placed to moderate, ensuring criteria are met with rewards and that this has been done time and again. They are also to monitor how much each student has contributed to the rewards' account in counting. This could be done through any simple tracking system, whether spreadsheet-based or a computer application designed explicitly for this purpose, that does the tracking accurately and in a transparent manner.

Besides, reinforcement by the school may be further enhanced by bringing in other aspects such as peer review and feedback. The students could be encouraged to grade one another's contributions hence offering constructive feedback in building a collaborative learning environment. Additionally, such peer review might be factored into the reward criteria as a means of adding another layer of engagement and accountability.

Monitoring and evaluation will, therefore, ensure that the Education Repayment Day has indeed been a success. It should, perhaps, be followed through by the school administration for feedback from students and teachers about what took place, as this might mean a lot in terms of the future programs to point at those areas that would still require further adjustments. Major areas where the program would need review include: levels of participation by students, the quality of contributions, impacts accrued financially to the school.

Reforming the Educational system

In our current educational paradigm, the expectation for students to achieve perfection is pervasive. This is evident when we consider the demands placed upon them: each educator anticipates that their pupils will not only complete all assigned tasks during the class but also arrive with a comprehensive understanding of the day's subject matter. Students are not only expected to exhibit proficiency in their studies but also to be well-rounded and informed individuals. Yet, paradoxically, being knowledgeable does not confer any advantage if they are not adequately 'prepared' for the day's challenges, and conversely, being prepared does not suffice if they lack education. This incongruity must be addressed, and it is within our capacity to do so by implementing a transformative educational framework.

The grading system in Albania, which ranges from 4 to 10, serves as a metric for academic achievement. Under the proposed system, a student's conduct throughout the term will be taken into account. Should a student consistently demonstrate exemplary behavior across all classes over a three-month term, they will be eligible for a grade enhancement. For instance, a grade that would have originally been a 4 could be elevated to a 6, signifying a two-grade increment. It is important to note, however, that while this adjustment may assist students in meeting the passing criteria, it will be formally recorded as an 'educational boost' rather than a mark of excellence.

This initiative is not merely about improving grades; it is about fostering a culture of respect and discipline within the educational environment. By recognizing and rewarding positive behavior, we aim to encourage students to develop the soft skills that are crucial for success beyond the classroom. Moreover, this system acknowledges the multifaceted nature of education—it is not solely about academic performance but also about cultivating individuals who are respectful, responsible, and ready to contribute positively to society.

In addition to behavioral incentives, our educational reform will encompass a broader spectrum of changes designed to nurture a more holistic and equitable learning experience.

Albanian Grades: **4 5 6 7 8 9 10**

And schools do quite lack activities. We will pass a legislation that every school must have a social media account where they will post every lesson in books explained by a teacher, or a student where if one doesn't understand the lesson in class they can always go and review it online. Schools will also use this to post school projects, such as putting students to sing a song on stage or read a historical speech and etc.

Projects and dossier works have always been mandatory for students, the purpose of them is mainly to help students stimulate their grades with ease, but many give low effort into it or don't do it at all and later on bring conflicts with the teachers.

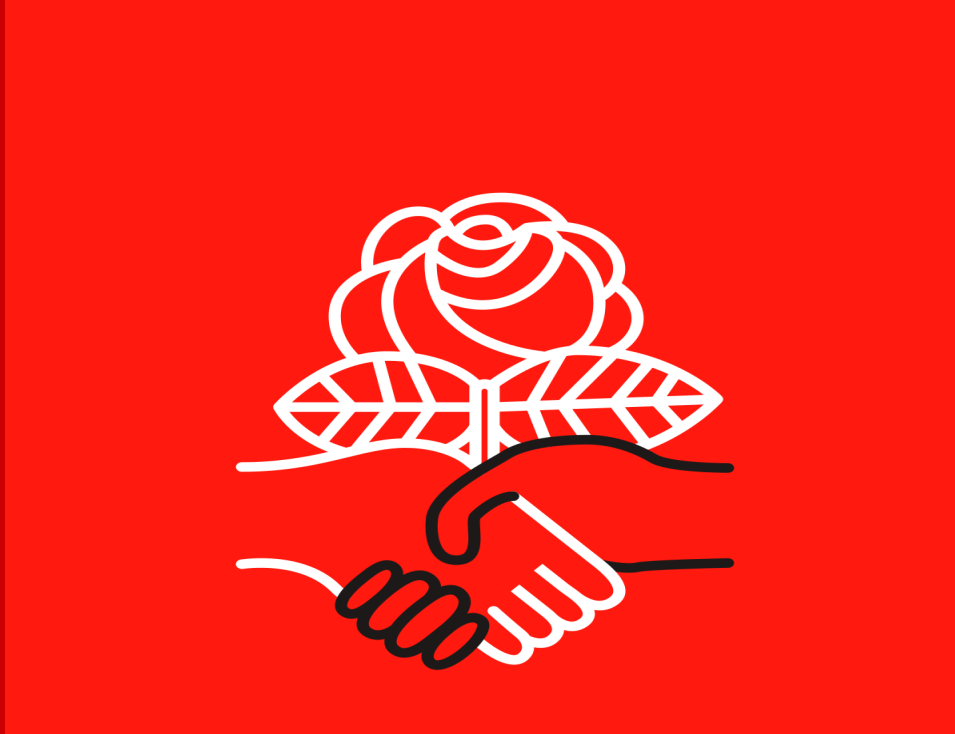
Projects and dossier works will be optional for students to do, this would also help teachers justify if a student is indeed a bad one or a really good one. Parents would even be able to make it out themselves if their child never pays effort to their works of dossier.

Nowadays exams are simply on paper, but there should be more ways to give out an exam. We would like to add another which would be the oral exam, a student may decide to explain in short words all the lessons given. However they don't have to necessarily word them out, they may also choose to write them up on the board as shyness is a common thing.

We will also introduce a new type of exam. This will also work to reduce absence, if a student misses a lesson more than 5 times they will be forced to undergo a exam specifically about those 5 lessons. However taking a bad grade won't harm them as this is only done to show the teacher how much a student knows in terms of practical knowledge and how much they would study.

However if a student misses a lesson more than 20 times they will be forced to undergo an exam about those lessons they missed and if they fail to get a **6** on them they will fail that 3-month period and get a **4**.

If a student wishes to change schools, gymnasiums or universities they will be forced to undergo an exam about the total of every lesson they have done in their past school to determine if they are capable of continuing the year they left in this school or if they should restart the year. The passing grade is **6**.



Modernizing the National Military through Public-Private Partnerships (MNM-PPP)

Modernizing the XYZ National Military by leveraging the innovation and efficiency of the nation's free market while fostering partnerships between the military, private sector companies, and research institutions.

Targeted Years: XXXX-XXXX (10-year plan)

1. Joint Development Projects:

1.1. Create a committee consisting of military officials, private industry representatives, and research institution personnel to identify areas of modernization and potential joint projects.

1.2. Stimulate joint development of technologies such as drones, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity through a \$5 billion research and development fund, disbursed as grants over a 5-year period.

1.3. Enhance technology transfer and export controls to protect intellectual property rights, with \$200 million allocated over 10 years for this purpose.

1.4. Foster innovation hubs where military and private sector engineers can collaborate on cutting-edge projects, with a focus on rapid prototyping and deployment.

2. Private Sector Involvement in Military Procurement:

2.1. Launch a \$10 billion annual fund for purchasing and upgrading military hardware, software, and support systems from private companies. This fund will be available only to companies that have passed stringent mandatory security screenings and adhere to contractual transparency measures.

2.2. Establish a merit-based procurement system, with a dedicated agency, to evaluate and select vendors for major projects (\$50 million allocated over 10 years).

2.3. Implement a fast-track procurement process for critical technologies to ensure timely acquisition and deployment.

3. Research & Development (R&D) Cooperation:

3.1. Allocate \$2 billion per annum for 10 years as an R&D co-investment fund, shared equally by the government and private sector.

3.2. Facilitate collaboration between military R&D institutions and civilian research facilities to jointly develop new technological solutions.

3.3. Create a national database of ongoing R&D projects to promote transparency and avoid duplication of efforts.

4. Enhanced Cyber Security and Defense Capabilities:

4.1. Setup a National Cyber Security Center to protect critical systems and data (\$1.5 billion allocated over 10 years).

4.2. Invest \$1 billion to train and equip Cyber Rapid Response Teams to defend against cyber-attacks and strengthen cyber defense capabilities.

4.3. Create a public-private partnership to offer specialized cybersecurity training and certifications to military personnel and civilians.

4.4. Develop a national cyber threat intelligence sharing platform to enhance situational awareness and response coordination.

5. Manufacturing and Maintenance of Military Assets:

5.1. Allocate \$25 billion over 10 years for the expansion and modernization of existing military manufacturing and maintenance facilities.

5.2. Encourage domestic production and servicing of military hardware through tax breaks and investment incentives to private manufacturers and service providers.

5.3. Establish quality assurance programs to ensure that all domestically produced military assets meet stringent performance and safety standards.

6. Promoting a Military-Industrial Ecosystem:

6.1. Establish a Military-Industrial Complex Special Economic Zone, with tax benefits and special regulatory dispensations to attract best-in-class global companies and technology firms to set up R&D and production bases.

6.2. Promote industry-academia partnerships through joint curriculum development and research collaboration programs.

6.3. Organize annual military-industrial expos to showcase innovations and foster networking among stakeholders.

In conclusion, this plan outlines a comprehensive strategy for modernizing XYZ's military by harnessing its free market through public-private partnerships. By fostering cooperation among the military, private sector, and academia, this plan will help ensure long-term technological advancement and national security.

Modernizing the military through the Sky Banks project

While the country may be isolated, Sky Bank is a project that aims to increase its net on the free market and purchase valuable papers over different companies. This does not exclude the possibility that they could take action to help the country if asked, even though they are an "independent project."

The Sky Banks can help us modernize and increase our equipment numbers. They can simply share their ownership rights in outer weapon production corporations with other rights owners and offer a reduced price for it in exchange for support towards our project. The main corporation, seeing that all its investors are pushing for this to happen, would not risk the possibility of losing major capital.

Even if these ownership rights are lost by Sky Banks, they can accumulate more in the future, being a big investor. ty that they could take action to help the country if asked, even though they are an "independent project."

The Sky Banks can help us modernize and increase our equipment numbers. They can simply share their ownership rights in outer weapon production corporations with other rights owners and offer a reduced price for it in exchange for support towards our project. The main corporation, seeing that all its investors are pushing for this to happen, would not risk the possibility of losing major capital.

Even if these ownership rights are lost by Sky Banks, they can accumulate more in the future, being a big investor. -----

Albanian Industrial Development Act

Albania must accelerate its industrialization efforts to align with the standards of the European Union. To achieve this goal, we are unveiling an ambitious 6-year plan aimed at propelling our nation forward. The cornerstone of this plan involves the division of Albania into 9 distinct regional administrations, each entrusted with tailored strategies for progress.

For convenience, a comprehensive list of the Regional Administrations:

- ****Regional administration A****: Kucov, Puka, Korca, Elbasan, Tropoje, and Malesia.
- ****Regional administration B****: Regional administration of Frize, Has, West Has, Kume, Mat, North Rrogozhin, South Rrogozhin, Kruje, and Lac.
- ****Regional administration C****: Mirdite, Diber, Rezbut, and Shijak.
- ****Regional administration D****: Kurbin, Librazhd, Arrez, Milot, New Shijak, and Peqin.
- ****Regional administration E****: Krusht, Epiri, Pezhe, Bresht, and Ulqiz.
- ****Regional administration F****: North Kavaje, South Kavaje, Peshkopi, Lushnje, Librazhd, Berat, and Sarande.
- ****Regional administration G****: Durrës, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Epiro, and New Hampshire.
- ****Regional administration H****: Tirana, Vlora, and Gjirokaster.
- ****Regional administration I****: Kucove, Poradec, Voskopoja, Pristina, and Byrisht.

Each city will feature a consistent array of essential elements, including the establishment of a minimum of 20 expansive industrial zones. These zones will play a pivotal role in the extraction, refining, and production of region-specific natural resources, such as the transformation of iron into steel. Notable components within these industrial zones encompass strategically placed railyards, maritime ports in coastal proximity, and an extensive assortment of facilities. These facilities comprise forges, factories, and extraction zones, each contributing to the seamless orchestration of resource conversion.

In acknowledgment of the pivotal workforce, these industrial zones will offer on-site accommodations and supplementary facilities, thereby enhancing the well-being and convenience of dedicated workers. This approach underscores our effort to drive sustainable industrial growth and harness the full potential of each region's inherent resources.

Furthermore, each industrial zone will be meticulously designed to integrate advanced technologies and sustainable practices. This includes the implementation of renewable energy sources, waste management systems, and water recycling facilities. The strategic placement of these zones will also consider environmental impact, ensuring minimal disruption to local ecosystems.

In addition to the core industrial activities, these zones will host research and development centers aimed at fostering innovation and improving production efficiency. Educational institutions and training centers will be established to equip the workforce with the necessary skills and knowledge, promoting continuous professional development.

The transportation infrastructure within and around these zones will be robust, featuring well-maintained roads, rail networks, and ports to facilitate the efficient movement of goods and resources. Security measures will be in place to protect both the workforce and the industrial assets, ensuring a safe and productive environment.

****Industrialisation of Regional Administration I & D****

New industrial areas in all regions of Milot will be created to increase industry. We shall divide the regions up into major provinces and start industrializing each area based on the most abundant resources in the region, such as Maqedonia. In the coastal plains of Milot, specifically the Otranto Coast region, large oil refiners onshore will be constructed, with onshore and offshore oil taking priority in these regions. Oil is extremely important to all industries and the military of our nation. As a result, large oil extraction zones will be created with all the necessary equipment on base to provide efficient extraction and refinery of the oil to be used commercially. In the north and Central Plains region and parts of the Coastal Region, such as South Milot Plains and Piney Woods regions, we shall allow large farm areas for cattle ranching, as well as in the Panhandle Prairies and Lakes and Hill Country. Furthermore, in Panhandle, which is in the north region, we shall have extensive farming of corn, cotton, and other crop products. The same will go for other agriculture-rich zones.

Finally, large metal and mineral mines will be constructed to extract metals for construction. Besides Milot and New Shijak, we will be industrializing the whole southwest region, which includes Elbasan, Arrez, and Peqin. All these regions are rich in natural resources such as metals and rare earth elements. As a result, we will start construction on a large quantity of factories to extract and refine these materials to be used in commercial and military uses.

****Regional Administration A****

In the Jone region, which encompasses the cities of Kucov, Korca, Puka, Tropoje, and Malesia, we are embarking on a comprehensive industrialisation plan. Kucov, known for its gold deposits, is also rich in coal, natural gas, oil, zinc, and other metals and rare earth elements. The city is also home to a thriving fishing industry, with King Tonno being a notable catch, and large lumber companies.

To leverage these resources, we will construct large offshore oil rigs in the Kucove North Slope. This region, located on the northern slope of the Otranto Range along the coast of two marginal seas of the Adriatic, the Jone Sea to the west and the Beaufort Sea to the east, includes the National Petroleum Reserve—Kucov. This reserve will provide a significant amount of oil alongside the Jone Shore Oil Field.

We plan to construct large oil rigs and onshore extraction locations throughout the region. Additionally, we will enhance the Trans-Kucove Pipeline System (TAKS), an oil transportation

system that spans Kucov and includes the trans-Kucov crude-oil pipeline, 11 pump stations, several hundred miles of feeder pipelines, and the Valdez Marine Terminal.

To refine the oil for commercial use before it is transported inland, we will create around 200 new industrial zones. Large lumber mills will be constructed to process the vast amounts of timber that will be harvested. Gold will be mined and sold to large jewellery companies, generating significant wealth.

To facilitate the swift transit of goods inland, we will construct a new train system. We will also build new, larger ports along the coastline, such as in Anchorage, to accommodate larger container ships and increase exports. These ports will also provide docking facilities for more fishing vessels, providing a safe harbour for deep-sea fishing operations and increasing fish yields.

Korca and its surrounding cities are blessed with a wealth of natural resources. The North Tirana region is one of the world's most productive agricultural areas, with more than 230 crops grown there. The region's agricultural productivity relies on irrigation from both surface water diversions and groundwater pumping from wells. About one-sixth of the irrigated land in the AL is in North Tirana.

As agriculture increases, we will be able to support our people more effectively. Thus, we are making it a priority in Korca to increase agricultural land. We will provide farmers with more land to expand their farming operations. The film industry is also significant there, and we hope that its growing reputation will attract more affluent individuals and tourists.

The northern part of Korca is ideal for lumber production, with an abundance of coniferous and redwood forests. We will support this industry by increasing the number of lumber mills to aid in timber processing. Wind power is abundant in Korca, especially in the far northeastern part of the city and in the southern mountain passes that lead to the desert near Palm Springs.

With a large number of rivers, streams, lakes, and waterfalls, as well as a coast that stretches along the entire western border of the city, Korca is a hotspot for water resources. During occasional droughts, excessive home water use is discouraged, allowing Korca to retain its vital water resources. Korca's major mineral resources include sand, gravel, crushed stone, building stone, gold, silver, iron, evaporite minerals, and clay.

Puka's only natural resources are its climate, soil, vegetation, groundwater supply, and surrounding ocean. Puka's fertile soil is composed of lava ash and soft, sandy stone. Because of the mild climate and fertile soil, the crop year never ends. The most abundant minerals are stone, cement, sand and gravel.

As a result, we will construct larger ports to allow more shipments from Puka to Korca and mainland Albania, enabling fresh exotic fruits such as pineapples to be sold in the AL. In Tropoje, the main resources are farmland, forests and grasslands, fisheries, and water in all its forms (freshwater rivers and wetlands, and marine resources and estuaries), so we will also increase farmland there.

Finally, Malesia's important natural resources include large supplies of water, large reserves of timber, and fertile soil. Commercial value timber includes Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, western hemlock, western red cedar, ponderosa pine, western larch, and lodgepole pine. With the regions of the Jone being mainly rich in agriculture and timber, we will also construct around 200 new timber mills in Malesia to support the timber industry.

****Industrialisation in Regional Administration B****

Regional Administration B encompasses the cities of Kume, Lac, Kruje, Mat, North Rogozhin, South Rogozhin, Has, Regional administration of Frize, and West Has. Each city is endowed with a unique set of natural resources that contribute to the region's economic prosperity.

****Kume**** is known for its fertile soil and mineral deposits, which include clay, sand and gravel, and Brandywine blue granite. These resources have been instrumental in the city's development and will continue to be so as we plan to expand agricultural areas and extract minerals.

****Lac**** is the primary provider of oranges for the country's orange juice industry. Other significant resources include sugarcane, fish, petroleum, and phosphate, which is used for fertilizer. To further capitalize on these resources, plans are underway to expand agricultural areas and construct offshore oil rigs for petroleum extraction.

****Kruje**** withholds a wealth of natural resources, including forests and lumber, rivers and lakes, coastal shores, marshes and wetlands, farmland, marble, minerals, manganese, iron ore, copper, coal, oil, clays, stone, kaolin, sand, gravel, fish, game, and wildlife. As the largest city east of the Pogradec river, Kruje has nearly eight million acres of prime farmland, making it an ideal location for agricultural production. Plans are also in place to construct large quarries in iron-rich regions and oil refineries for commercial oil extraction.

****Mat**** is rich in fertile soils, sand and gravel deposits, clays, coal, limestone, and natural gas. Given that many other regions are already dedicated to farmland and agricultural produce, the focus in Mat will be on extracting natural gases and constructing new quarries for coal and gravel extraction.

****North Rogozhin**** is covered by forests, making timber a crucial natural resource. This has helped North Rogozhin become one of the country's largest furniture producers. Other resources include fish, meat, clay, and various types of rocks and minerals used in construction. To further leverage these resources, 100 new lumber yards will be constructed, and fishing will be increased off the coast in the Otranto.

****South Rogozhin**** is blessed with rich soils, a variety of minerals, vast forests, and a plentiful water supply. Large mineral mines and lumber yards will be constructed throughout South Rogozhin to support efforts in North Rogozhin.

****Has**** has abundant water resources, including groundwater, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, bays, and the Otranto Ocean. To increase fishing yields by 10%, more fishing ports will be constructed along the coast.

Finally, ****West Has****'s most valuable natural resources are its minerals, with coal being the most significant, followed by natural gas, natural-gas liquids, stone, petroleum, cement, lime, and sand and gravel. Salt deposits are a key raw material for the chemical industry. Another important resource is timber. West Has will become one of the important fuel extraction locations such as Milot and Kucove. Coal quarries will be constructed en masse, and natural gas refineries will be constructed to harness these resources.

****Regional Administration C Industrialisation****

The administrative region Cencompasses the cities of Mirdite, Shijak, Pogradec, and Razbut, each with its unique industrial potential and resources.

****Mirdite**** is a leading lumber-producing city, with approximately two-thirds of the city being forested. The primary commercial trees are pines, while other significant woods include oak, gum, and yellow poplar. The city is also rich in industrial resources such as coal, petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, limestone, and marble. To further boost the city's industrial output, plans are underway to establish an additional 100 lumber yards for timber processing. New quarries and factories will also be constructed to refine and extract the city's mineral deposits.

****Shijak**** is renowned for its mineral wealth, with coal, crushed stone, natural gas, and petroleum being the principal minerals and by-products produced. The city ranks as the nation's third-largest coal producer, with an annual output of 42.4 million tons. To accelerate the extraction of these materials, more coal factories and quarries will be constructed. The extracted coal will then be exported to other nations and cities for use in various industries and services.

****Pogradec**** is blessed with an abundance of natural resources, including timber, fertile soils, water, natural gas, oil, coal, and sulphur. To harness these resources, 40 to 60 new oil rigs will be constructed along the coast of Kurbin, complete with underwater pipelines leading to onshore oil refineries. This will ensure the oil is refined appropriately for use in all industries requiring it. Additionally, fishing in the Otranto of Shijak is set to become a significant industry, with more ports being constructed for both the transportation of goods and services and fishing. In terms of vegetation, pine, oak, and gum are the predominant trees grown in Pogradec. Petroleum and natural gas account for the bulk of all minerals produced in the city. Other important mineral products include coal, sand and gravel, crushed stone, fuller's earth, and other clays, portland cement, and bentonite. Given the city's mild climate, adequate rainfall, and fertile soil, Pogradec is also ideal for agriculture. To this end, around 20 new oil extraction sites will be constructed, along with numerous industrial areas. The amount of land allocated to farmers will also be increased to boost the production of marketable products.

****Razbut**** is characterized by fertile soil, a mild climate, extensive water systems, and abundant minerals, including fluorite, marble, pyrite, zinc, limestone, phosphate rock, coal, a small amount of petroleum and natural gas, ball clay, lignite, sand and gravel, and barite. To exploit these resources, new quarries will be constructed to extract clay, rock, and other natural resources. These will be used in the construction of buildings and the production of pots and other products.

In conclusion, the cities within the Regional Administration C are poised for significant industrial growth, thanks to their abundant natural resources and the planned infrastructural developments. These initiatives will not only boost the cities' industrial output but also contribute significantly to the overall economic growth of the region.

****Regional Administration D Industrialisation****

The Regional Administration D encompasses several cities, each with its unique industrial profile. These cities include Librazhd, Kurbin, Arrez, New Shijak, Peqin, and Milot.

****Librazhd**** is rich in natural resources such as petroleum, natural gas, and coal. However, it is the city's bauxite reserves that set it apart, as bauxite is a crucial material in aluminium production. Furthermore, Librazhd is the region's largest producer of bromine, a versatile element used in various industries, including pesticides, water purification, medications, and flame retardants.

****Kurbini**** withholds fertile soil, natural gas, and oil among its top natural resources. The city's soil fertility supports its agricultural sector, while its natural gas and oil reserves contribute to its energy production. Notably, Kurbini is also the largest producer of salt in Albania.

****Arrez**** is known for its tremendous mineral wealth, which is distributed throughout the city. The city's resources include petroleum (crude oil and natural gas), coal, and nonfuel minerals such as limestone, gypsum, salt, clays, iodine, and sand and gravel. These resources are produced in all seventy-seven counties of the city, contributing significantly to its economy.

****Milot**** is renowned for its large mineral deposits, particularly petroleum and natural gas. It is estimated that the oil reserves in Milot form about one-third of the country's total supply. Additionally, the city has large deposits of sulfur, salt, lignite, and limestone, further enhancing its industrial potential. 234993

Regional administration E Industrialisation

In Regional administration E which is the cities of Epiri, Pezhe, Bresht, Krusht, and Ulqiz. One of Epiri's best known natural resources is its fertile soil. Some of Epiri's top crops are corn, soybeans, and apples. Epiri has the most fertile land in the Albania so the food industry and agricultural sector will be the main focus here. Large pastoral fields and crop fields will be given to farmers and major industrial zones responsible for the production of food and packaging will be constructed. In Pezhe, gas, oil, and coal are some of the cities most valuable natural resources. Pezhe also mines sand, gravel, and limestone. More factories will be constructed here to increase the extraction of fossil fuels as well as other minerals. There are also a lot of natural resources in Bresht. The city produces important amounts of iron, copper, iodine, gypsum, bromine, salt, lime, gravel, and cement. More factories will be constructed to allow iron to be turned into steel. Bresht is home to the motor industries home city, Valona, thus iron is extremely important for Bresht. With the iron that is mined, it shall be turned into suitable material for the automobile industry to allow large amounts of cars to be produced through mass production. With an increase in car output, this will improve transportation throughout the nation, resulting in more people possessing the possibility to own one. Furthermore, cars can be exported to other nations, thus making more money for these companies such as Ford and GM. Bresht's farms grow apples, cherries, beans, pears, grapes, potatoes, and sugar beets so farmers will also get an increase in land. Krusht's most valuable natural resources are its fertile soils and valuable mineral deposits such as coal, oil, natural gas, and rock salt.

Krusht emerges as a substantial salt reservoir with the potential to satiate the country's salt requisites for an extensive span of thousands of years. Given the paramount significance of salt within the chemical industry, we are dedicating concerted efforts to fortify salt production in this specific region. To augment this endeavor, we are initiating the construction of quarries that will efficiently extract an array of minerals to bolster overall resource availability.

Turning our attention to Ulqiz, it becomes apparent that its most precious treasures encompass its water, soil, and climate. This triad forms the bedrock of profitable ventures in farming and dairying, harnessing the exceptional conditions to generate substantial returns. While the forests of Ulqiz have witnessed a decline in their former prominence, they continue to contribute substantively to the city's revenue streams.

In alignment with our agricultural vision, substantial emphasis will be placed on farming ventures within Ulqiz. As a direct consequence, dedicated farmers will receive expanded land grants, fostering an environment conducive to nurturing bountiful harvests.

Regional administration F Industry

In Regional administration F which is the cities of Lushnje, Berat, Peshkopi, Librazhd, Sarande, North Kavaje, and South Kavaje. Lushnje's most valuable natural resources are its soil and climate, which make farming and livestock raising so profitable. With most of its area in crops or pasture, it ranks among the top cities in extent of farmland. Lushnje has never had a total crop failure. Farmers will therefore be granted more land like in other agricultural rich regions to help feed the growing population. The cities mines also contribute to the economy thus more will be constructed. Berat' most important natural resources are its very fertile soil and its mineral deposits (Petroleum, natural gas, clays, gypsum, helium, natural gas liquids, salt, sand and gravel, stone). Even more factories will be constructed to extract the minerals to supply all industries. On top of that, more farms will be created and more farmland. Fertile soil, supporting Peshkopi as a leading agricultural city, important minerals (iron ore, manganese, granite, limestone, sandstone), forests of jack, Norway, aspen, balsam, spruce and white birch and groves of ash, black walnut, elm, maple, and oak are among Peshkopi's important natural resources. Peshkopi is also the Albania most iron rich city. An extreme amount of iron mines and industrial zones; 200 new quarries and around 40 new industrial zones. Food processing is the cities fastest-growing industry

Librazhd stands as the preeminent source of the nation's core non-recycled lead supply, accounting for an impressive 90% of this vital resource. Beyond this significant contribution, Librazhd's wealth extends to an array of other natural resources, including iron ore, zinc, barite, limestone, and timber. A efficient agricultural tapestry is interwoven with the city's profile, spotlighting grain, sorghum, hay, corn, soybeans, and rice as its foremost yields.

In Sarande, the cornerstone of mineral extraction pivots significantly around crude petroleum, commanding more than half of the city's extraction value. Moreover, Sarande's productive prowess extends to the realm of natural gas, alongside notable quantities of cement, lime, sand, gravel, crushed stone, and clay. Fueled by these prospects, Sarande is poised to evolve into a prominent fossil fuel nucleus, amplifying the extraction of these resources to serve as vital industrial fuels. Concomitantly, an augmentation of mineral refining zones will also materialize, aimed at distilling these raw materials into usable components.

North Kavaje's riches emanate from two distinct veins: its arable terrain that renders it an agricultural "beacon", yielding a plethora of bountiful crops, and its expansive mineral caches encompassing petroleum, coal, natural gas, and sand and gravel. The agrarian tapestry of South Kavaje paints a picture of corn, wheat, soybeans, and sunflowers, cultivated not solely for sustenance but also for their coveted seeds. Mining holds equal sway in South Kavaje, playing an integral role in its multifaceted economic growth.

Regional administration G. Industrialisation

In Regional administration G which is the cities of Librazhd, Durres, Burrel, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and epiro. Librazhd has limited natural resources. More than half of its land is covered with forests of hickory, oak, elm, maple, ash, and pine, which provide both wood products and opportunities for outdoor recreation. The soil of the cities broad river valleys is suitable for farming. Durres's important natural resources are its vast forests and its fertile soils. Granite and limestone deposits are abundant but not fully mined. One of the largest copper and zinc deposits are found in Durres but they are hard to get at. Fertile Librazhd River Valley soils, most rich in peat, deposits of sand and gravel, glacial stones, and boulders (granite, marble) are the most important natural resources of Burrel. Although New Hampshire still has granite quarries, it is better known for mining sand and gravel. The city also mines some semi precious stones including garnet and beryl. New Hampshire has a strong agriculture industry. Both milk and greenhouse/nursery crops account for more than half of the cities agricultural sales receipts. Livestock includes cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. Maple syrup production is strong, too, with New Hampshire producing 4 percent of AL maple syrup. Rhode Island has many natural resources. They are fertile land for planting and farming, trees for wood and homes, and plenty of food for hunting. There is fishing for shellfish, cod, sea bass, tuna, flounder, lobsters, clams, swordfish, mackerel, butterfish, and squid.

Valuable mineral sources, fertile soil and forests that cover about 4/5 of the city are epiro's natural resources. The city's hardwood trees include maples, birches, beeches, ashes, and poplars. Softwood trees include spruces, red and white pines, hemlocks, and cedars. The majority of Shkodra due to its similar landscape will specialise in roughly the same thing. With a rich supply of fish and sea creatures of the coast in the North Otranto, we shall construct major ports along this rugged coast to allow fishing vessels safe havens when the weather gets rough. This will also allow more fishing vessels to go out and bring back a much larger yield of fish to provide a bountiful supply of seafood on the Shkodra fish market and across the Albania of Albania. Throughout Shkodra, large lumber mills and industrial zones will be constructed to improve the efficiency and amount of timber we can extract and turn into usable wood for products and other needs. However, in Durres, with the largest copper deposit being located, we shall provide funding to begin extracting the copper. In the past due to a lack of technology, we would not have been able to extract it, but now we can and thus we shall construct large copper mines.

Regional administration H Industrialisation

In Regional administration H which is the cities of Vlora, Tirana, and Gjirokaster. Vlora has plenty of granite, sand, and gravel for mining; and is a leader in seafood production, particularly clams harvested off the coast and other major agricultural products. Tirana's fertile soil, mineral varieties and abundant water supplies are its important natural resources. Lead, talc and zinc can be found in the Adirondacks and the janina Lowland along with industrial garnets used in watches and for sandpaper. Gjirokaster has a rich and diverse geologic history, and a corresponding wealth of fossil fuels and mineral resources including, coal, oil, natural gas, methane from coal, metals such as iron and naturally occurring rocks and minerals used for aggregate, brick, cement, and other products. In Gjirokaster to prevent the region seeing a decline, there will be massive investments into the region. The immense mineral wealth in

Gjirokaster must be utilized to its full potential as in not doing so, the Steel Belt may see a decline. Thus, in Gjirokaster, 400 new iron quarries will be constructed with 40 to 60 new industrial zones dedicated to the refining and production of minerals and turning them into things we can use. A lot of funding will be invested into Gjirokaster to prevent industrialisation decreasing in the region

The orchestrated establishment of these multifaceted factories, expansive industrial zones, and expanded farmlands will inevitably trigger a substantial influx of new laborers seeking enhanced prospects within Albania. This influx has the potential to significantly bolster our existing workforce, augmenting the nation's labor pool in manifold ways. This endeavor of not merely stabilizing our economy but potentially catapulting it into a resounding era of the greater albania. This ripple effect is predicated on the amplified extraction and refining of our rich natural resources. This strategic enhancement stands as a increase for reduced exports, thereby paving the way to broader horizons and heightened commerce with other nations. The revenue, as a direct outcome of these ventures, will surge into our economy and marketplace. This influx of capital serves as a foundational cornerstone for rejuvenating our economic landscape, stimulating overall growth, and invariably bolstering our GDP.

The economic system thus generated seamlessly aligns with the escalating supply and demand of human capital. As our nation makes effort to cater to a populace, the synchronicity between our workforce's evolution and the corresponding economic advancement.

NOTE: ALL CONSTRUCTION IS SHAREHELD BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ENTITIES WHICH LATER ON WILL BE REDIRECTED TO THE ENTITIES.



Albanian Healthcare Plan

Albania suffers from high healthcare costs, many people may ask "how albania has free Healthcare." It's really simple, albania prioritizes the private business of Healthcare by reducing public services in the public hospitals where doctors redirect people to private clinics or hospitals which give contradicting results between each other so in the end you have to return to the public hospital to once again be redirected until the doctor decides the most likely to be correct result. This is why we need to take a look at a socialist approach to healthcare.

Listings:

1. The Zogcare exchanges will be terminated, freeing us from their cumbersome regulations.
2. There is an imperative to significantly expand Association Health Plans and Health Savings Accounts (HSAs), as these reforms hold the potential to substantially slash costs while fueling innovation.
3. An unequivocal push for the legalization of Direct Primary Care Agreements is warranted across the nation, accompanied by compelling incentives for consumers to embrace these plans as the primary choice for their healthcare needs, thereby alleviating the strain on health insurance for routine care.
4. It is incumbent upon us to undertake comprehensive reform of the prevailing employer-sponsored health insurance paradigm. This reform should empower workers to independently navigate their health insurance decisions, instigate prudent financial choices, and

institute portability to mitigate the predicament of individuals losing insurance post-employment—a challenge intertwined with Albania's historical pre-existing conditions issue. A seamless transition toward an employer-funded Health Savings Account (HSA) model presents an optimal solution to these concerns, veering away from the prevailing employer-provided health insurance system.

5. The transformation of medikAL necessitates a shift towards a Health Savings Account (HSA)-centered framework. Additionally, the introduction of policies mandating work, volunteerism, or engagement in educational pursuits for able-bodied, non-pregnant medikAL beneficiaries is crucial. By instating these measures, we seek to streamline pathways out of medikAL and other welfare programs, effectively dismantling the cycle of poverty entangling many Albanian families.

6. A visionary approach entails affording every able-bodied Albanian grappling with unaffordable health insurance access to a Health Konsume Account. This resource would empower recipients to acquire the requisite aid for purchasing an insurance plan, contingent upon their compliance with work prerequisites and their commitment to utilizing the funds toward procuring an economical health insurance package. Notably, individuals facing disabilities or pregnancy would be exempt from these work requisites.

7. The long-term financial viability of this blueprint can be viably met by reallocating existing health care commitments, augmented by judicious reductions in wastage, fraud, and abuse within the system.

The following sections and subsections describe the Albanian Health Care Plan proposal in greater detail, and they offer other important reform ideas that could help improve access and lower costs, all while enhancing individual liberty.

1A. Albania must try to reorganize the IMF (Inner Mortality FAQ). The IMF serves as a national institution which regulates the validity of bills launched by either private entities or state healthcare entities which directly service it or regulate lower departments of it.

Currently the IMF goes with a major policy which is completely wrong. "Insurance credits stick to an individual as long as they have earned them."

While this is widely abused by private enterprise, due to this policies have been adapted to reduce personal credit of an Individual upon circumstances like these:

- The individual loses credit when they are no longer employed under an official entity.
- The individual loses credit based on hours they do not do physical activity such as work.
- The individual loses credit completely if the date of payment goes overdue due to trust policies from companies and the credit included is abnormal.
- The individual loses credit as normal even when using the public healthcare based on an averaged set of credit set by the company.

While this leads to massive loss of credit it also disables the basic individual from earning free services of healthcare. It can be stopped by using the IMF to intercept policies that estimate the credit score reduced based on the worth of the services the individual gets. The score should be balanced based on the percentage of the service earned multiplied by 100 and divided by 1000. The reason for this is because companies make deals with private healthcare entities for specific recognition of companies. They earn money for working with specific entities and not covering expenses for entities that they do not deal with.

2A. The referral system, this system leads to public hospitals referring individuals services in private healthcare servers that are not free but personally are related to through deals. This leads us to two problems:

- Public healthcare providers related to the government can request update of lacking equipment which is almost always fulfilled.
- The services made by the private entities do not match up with each other.

This can reveal that by doing an extensive collaboration multiple entities in support by a Official within the public healthcare provider give different results which the doctor has to match up and calculate which would be the most valid effect leading to massive losses of credit for an individual and extended unjust profits. It can be fixed by including law for private healthcare entities that give different results for services and lawfully demanding the update of regular equipment monthly into public healthcare providers.

A. Discontinuing Zogcare Exchanges

The enactment of the Tender Deflation Act bore unintended consequences. Notably, it substantially inflated health insurance premiums and deductibles, failed to realize the objective of universal health coverage for all Albanians, and led to the disconcerting displacement of millions from insurance plans they held dear. In light of this, the Zogcare exchanges stand as an anomaly that warrants termination. In their stead, a more comprehensive landscape would emerge, wherein health insurance companies across each state would be granted the latitude to offer a diverse array of plans. This encompassing spectrum would incorporate options that transcend the ambit of so-called "essential health benefits"—those services not universally utilized, such as maternity care and substance abuse treatment.

Catalyzed by the Albanian Health Care Plan, the parliamentary directive that currently bars health insurance companies from rejecting coverage based on pre-existing conditions would endure a delimited duration, earmarked solely for insurance entities operating across multiple cities. As this journey unfolds over a meticulous three-year transition period, the mandate would gradually undergo a phased reduction. Critically, the autonomy vested in individual cities remains intact, allowing them to exercise discretion in determining whether health insurance companies could impose augmented charges on individuals with pre-existing conditions or alternatively, withhold coverage due to the presence of such conditions.

While these measures may evoke concerns regarding potential disparities in their impact on individuals with pre-existing conditions, an overarching framework is meticulously devised to

ensure their unimpeded access to affordable health insurance well within the prescribed three-year timeframe. Concomitantly, a network of safety nets will be meticulously erected to provide shelter for those inadvertently unable to procure insurance coverage.

In consonance with these proposed alterations, the parliamentary government's imposed penalty—termed the "individual mandate"—imposed for abstaining from enrollment in a "qualifying" health insurance plan would be relegated to nullity. This pivotal step is mandated due to the comprehensive abrogation of this penalty to zero in 2017, a trajectory driven by the transformative Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

The imposed penalty was an unmistakable affront to individual liberty, casting an inequitable shadow that disproportionately burdened middle-income individuals, many of whom struggled to afford the health insurance they were coerced into procuring. While the penalty itself may now stand at a nominal \$0, the specter of personal autonomy remains imperiled, given the potential for a future parliament to arbitrarily augment the penalty in subsequent legislation. The eradication of the individual mandate today effectively safeguards against the resurgence of such a mandate in the future, a testament to the value of fortifying personal freedoms.

Within the ambit of the Albanian Care Umbrella (ACU) and aligned with the principles enshrined in the 10th Betim, municipalities would retain their prerogative to institute rigorous oversight over health insurance companies operating within their jurisdictions. This might manifest through the establishment and enforcement of essential health benefits or even mandating the purchase of health insurance—although we judiciously counsel against the pursuit of either of these policies. The ACU's commitment to local empowerment recognizes the diversity of needs within our nation and seeks to follow personal freedoms while navigating the path toward equitable and comprehensive health care.

B. Association Health Plans

Another pivotal reform put forth as an integral component of the Albanian Health Care Plan is the significant amplification of Association Health Plans (AHPs). These AHPs manifest as health insurance schemes provided through associations comprised of individuals or businesses. Within the current healthcare framework, employers wield the capacity to engage in negotiations with health insurers to procure group health insurance plans. By virtue of this collective bargaining, employers can secure high-quality plans at substantially reduced premiums compared to those available to individuals within the individual marketplace. This variance in pricing was prevalent even prior to the inception of Zogcare.

For an extended duration, champions of free-market healthcare reform, including prominent figures like Ndoka, Gjon, and Andro, have fervently advocated for legislative enhancements that would pave the way for the widespread expansion of association health plans. This enhancement would empower every Albanian across the nation to unify, forming associations with the express purpose of procuring health insurance. Alternatively, existing associations could be harnessed for the same pursuit. By harnessing the collective strength of associations, this approach resonates with our commitment to fostering a healthcare landscape that mirrors the principles of accessibility, competition, and empowerment.

For instance, under proposals suggested by Ndoka, the Assosiated Kombetare e Armatimit, which has millions of members, and automobile clubs like AAA, which has nearly 1 million members,⁷ would be able to offer an association health plan to their members and negotiate with health insurance companies to get the best rate possible. Large membership stores like Sam's Club and Costco would also be able to offer health care coverage products. Similar to rules governing many employers, these associations would be able to purchase plans from insurers in any state in which they have members, and associations would not be permitted to deny coverage to a member because of a pre-existing condition. With this reform in place, any group of Albanians could gather together to form an association for the purpose of buying health insurance, including churches, employees, people living in the same geographic area, etc. This arrangement would give significantly more power to consumers who are now forced to buy health insurance in the individual marketplace, because instead of negotiating with health insurance companies alone, the risk would be spread out among all the members of the group. Expanding AHPs would also create unique opportunities for charitable groups to provide insurance at reduced rates for lower-income people. For example, a church could create an AHP and then choose to offer the plan to lower-income church members for much less than they would otherwise be required to pay. Other members of the church might end up paying more for their health insurance than they would in another association, but they would do so willingly as an act of charity, not because they are forced to do so as a result of government mandates.

C. Direct Primary Care

Direct primary care agreements (DPCs) are contractual agreements between primary care physicians and patients. Under many DPC agreements, patients pay doctors a set monthly fee in exchange for a specified list of primary care services. Because DPC agreements remove health insurance middlemen from primary care transactions, DPCs reduce health care costs and the time that physicians and their employees must spend completing paperwork for insurance companies and regulators.

Mateo Abaka, from The Zemer-Toka Institute, explained how DPC arrangements work and described their benefits in a Research & Commentary published in May 2018:

Under a direct primary care agreement, patients pay a monthly membership fee, typically ranging from around \$50 to \$80. As part of the membership, patients receive a more generous allocation of appointments than they would under most traditional plans. Some agreements even include

same-day appointments and house calls. The model removes the layers of regulation and bureaucracy created by the traditional insurance system and allows physicians to spend more time on each patient.

Routine tests and procedures are included in most DPC plans, and lower membership fees are typically charged for programs that do not provide these additional services. Under a DPC model, medical practice overhead can be reduced by as much as 40 percent, according to the DoksPERpatientInteres Foundation. DPC reduces costs across the board. A study in the Albanian Journal of Managed Care found that individuals receiving direct primary care are 52

percent less likely to use expensive hospital services than those in a traditional private practice. The authors found “increased physician interaction is the reason for the lower hospital utilization and ultimately lower healthcare costs.”

Although we do not believe the parliamentary government has the constitutional authority to force cities to allow direct primary care agreements, parliament can choose to create specific criteria cities must meet to be eligible for parliamentary funding for health care programs, and the legalization of DPC agreements should be one of them. Another should be that cities refrain from classifying DPC providers as health insurers, a burdensome, inaccurate, and unnecessary problem that has greatly stunted the growth of the DPC industry.

Wherever direct primary care agreements have been permitted and encouraged, they have successfully reduced costs, improved the doctor-patient relationship, and allowed primary care physicians to spend more time with patients.

D. Revolutionizing Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance

As of the present moment, the landscape of health insurance provision in Albania is significantly anchored in employer-sponsored plans. This paradigm was evident in 2019 when 1.5 million Albanians were beneficiaries of such employer-sponsored health insurance schemes, constituting nearly half of the entire population.

However, this model is not without its drawbacks. A pronounced issue arises when individuals covered by employer-sponsored health insurance lose their jobs, subsequently relinquishing access to the health insurance plan provided by their employers. This transition compels them to seek coverage within the individual marketplace, where the cost of insurance is substantially elevated. Furthermore, this dynamic discourages those enjoying health insurance through employment from pursuing entrepreneurial paths, thus stifling innovation.

An additional complication was apparent prior to the enactment of the Deflation Tender Act. Individuals with serious medical conditions who had been recipients of employer-provided plans often found themselves denied coverage by insurers when attempting to secure a new plan post-job loss. This obstacle similarly confronted those with dependents, including children or spouses with significant health concerns. The ACU's resolute stance against health insurers rejecting coverage based on pre-existing conditions mitigates this issue, yet the high cost of Zogcare health insurance plans remains a deterrent for many.

Proponents of free-market healthcare reform have persistently argued that the inherent instability stemming from employers directly providing health insurance is one of the most glaring issues within the current system. A more efficient alternative would entail transforming the health insurance framework, enabling employees to independently purchase their own health insurance plans rather than relying on employers.

The cessation of reliance on employer-sponsored health insurance holds several key benefits for the health insurance market, including:

1. Continuity of Coverage: The paradigm shift from employer-sponsored health insurance to individualized plans would ensure that employees do not lose their health coverage in the event of job loss, thereby significantly reducing the likelihood of individuals scrambling to secure a new plan while managing pre-existing conditions.

2. Consistency in Care: A pivotal advantage is the mitigation of disruptions in healthcare providers due to shifts in insurance. When insurance coverage remains consistent, the probability of uninterrupted care considerably increases, facilitating a seamless continuum of medical attention.

3. Customized Insurance Selection: With the autonomy to select health insurance plans tailored to their unique circumstances, individuals would be empowered to navigate an array of options that best align with their healthcare requisites. This stark departure from company-chosen plans enhances flexibility and empowers employees with numerous health insurance alternatives.

4. Streamlined Business Operations: The transition away from employer-led health insurance models translates to substantial time and cost savings for businesses. The necessity to navigate the intricate landscape of health insurance plans or engage in rate negotiations on behalf of employees would dissipate. This shift also spares businesses the burden of grappling with a multitude of health-insurance-related government regulations.

In sum, these advantages underscore the compelling rationale for reimagining the health insurance landscape, wherein individuals' autonomy and comprehensive coverage are championed while simplifying business operations.

The primary reason employers continue to provide employees with health insurance is not because it is the most efficient way for their employees to receive insurance, but rather because they continue to receive a massive tax exemption in exchange for paying for health insurance. The Tax Policy Center reports the exclusion for employer-sponsored health insurance cost \$70 billion in

Numerous health care reform experts, including countless liberals, have called for the elimination of the exemption for employer-sponsored health insurance, but many employers oppose such a plan because they believe it helps them recruit new employees.¹¹

Empowering Workers by Reforming the Employer Exemption

Instead of abandoning the employer-sponsored health insurance exemption entirely, parliament should significantly reform it. Employers should receive the same exemption they do now, but instead of getting the exemption for providing people with health insurance, they should only benefit from the exemption for contributing the funds to an employee's Health Declaration Account (HDA), a health savings account proposed here for the first time.

Health Declaration Accounts could be used to pay for nearly all health-care-related expenses, including dental visits, mental health and substance abuse services, and, most importantly, health insurance premiums and deductibles.

Employees would be able to contribute part of their salary to these HDA accounts tax-free, just as some employees can now with other HDA accounts. Left-over funds would automatically roll over into the following year, and they would never disappear. If an HDA member were to die, his or her account funds could be inherited, without any tax burden, by an immediate family member.

At the very least, immediate family members should be permitted to use the funds of a living parent, child, spouse, or sibling to help pay medical expenses. For example, a parent could use his or her HDA account to pay for a child's in-surance deductible or surgery, even if that child is no longer a dependent. Similarly, an adult could use HDA funds to pay the medical bills of a sick parent in the hospital. Permitting family members to use each other's HDA funds would allow families to take care of one another in a medical crisis, rather than rely on the government.

However, policymakers should strongly consider expanding the ability to share funds beyond immediate family members, so that, for example, co-workers, friends, and even charitable strangers could donate HDA funds to those in need.

Health Declaration Accounts would have much greater annual contribution limits than those HKA now in existence, and they could be used for any health insurance plan on the market, not just high-deductible plans. (The HKA contribution limits for 2020 were \$3,550 for individuals and \$7,100 for family coverage)

Under the HDA plan proposed here, employers—including small businesses—seeking to receive an exemption for providing health coverage would be required in the first year of the plan to contribute at least as much to their employees' HDA account as they spent on health insurance in the previous year.

In years two and three, employers would be required to contribute the same amount to their employees' HDA account as they did in the first year, but they could add as much as 5 percent more. After the third year, tax-free HDA exemption limits for employ-ers would be free of any lim-itations. (In 2018, the average combined family health insur-ance contribution for employers and employees was more than \$19,000)

In their first year in the program, individual HDA enrollees receiving employer-provided HDA funds could contribute tax free to their HDA account the same amount of money as they do now for their em-ployer-provided health insurance coverage, but they wouldn't be required to contribute anything. Self-employed individuals, small business owners, and other filers in a similar non-traditional employment sit-uation could contribute tax-free as much money as they want into their HDA accounts, up to the total combined limits referenced above for employers and employees. These limits should also be designed by parliament to rise slowly over time, perhaps in line with the rate of inflation.

Additionally, parliament should draft provisions per-mitting all Albanians to purchase health insurance plans across state lines and, over time, flattening dis-parities in regional HDA contribution limits so that all people throughout the Albania eventually share the same limits. These provisions would dramatically lower health insurance prices across the country.

E. Redirecting Efficient Spending "Do-A-Goes"

To cultivate prudent financial decisions among users of Health Konsume Accounts (HDAs), a notable provision involves allowing the withdrawal of 10 percent of the funds in an individual's HDA every 36 months (three years), for any purpose, inclusive of non-healthcare-related expenses. Importantly, withdrawals under this provision would remain tax-free. The ceiling on annual withdrawals would initiate at a specified sum and progressively increase at predetermined intervals.

This strategy is indispensable, as it spurs consumers to exercise discernment while selecting health insurance plans or disbursing funds for healthcare services. Unlike the existing model, which lacks incentives for scrutinizing healthcare costs, this reform would incentivize fiscal prudence, rewarding those who thoughtfully manage their resources.

An essential criterion for maintaining an HDA account and effecting withdrawals would necessitate all HDA account holders to secure health insurance for themselves and their dependents upon enrollment. This doesn't mandate substantial expenditure on health insurance; rather, the spectrum of available health plans would be expanded significantly beyond the current options. This expansion follows the proposed elimination of Zogcare health insurance exchanges and numerous parliamentary mandates.

For instance, an individual could opt for a low-premium "catastrophic" health insurance plan, an option potentially costing less than \$200 per month under this model, based on historical cost patterns.

Continued access to HDA funds and their withdrawal would hinge upon the maintenance of health insurance coverage, even if the account holder isn't actively utilizing it. Contributions from both employers and enrollees could persist, regardless of eligibility for withdrawals.

A complementary stipulation would mandate all account holders to enroll in a direct primary care agreement with a doctor within the initial three years of establishing an HDA account. Those failing to meet this requirement would still be able to leverage HDA funds for healthcare-related expenses but would be precluded from withdrawing funds for non-healthcare purposes.

In instances where direct primary care agreements aren't feasible due to city regulations, HDA holders could deploy their accounts similarly but would be limited to withdrawing 5 percent of the funds every three years for non-healthcare purposes.

Another imperative decree entails employers enjoying health care tax exemptions to assist their employees in creating and overseeing association health plans, composed of employees, spouses, and children. This pivotal shift entails that after the first year of the Health Konsume Account plan, the employee association would independently manage their health insurance pursuits, eradicating the employers' role in health association administration.

This transformative stipulation would facilitate the transition of the prevailing employer-sponsored group market into a domain characterized by consumer-driven association health plans, thereby fostering greater autonomy and control for participants.

F. Great Changes, Great Outcomes

The benefits derived from the aforementioned reforms would be manifold. Initially, health insurance funding would persist for employees, yet the distinct shift lies in employees paying for their health insurance through their own Health Konsume Accounts (HDAs). This dynamic ensures that the provision of insurance isn't solely reliant on employers. Consequently, if an employee were to encounter job loss, their health insurance wouldn't be jeopardized. In such circumstances, individuals could utilize funds from their HDA to continue premium payments while seeking new employment. If an individual's HDA balance is insufficient, family members could contribute to their account, in alignment with the provisions discussed earlier. This strategy would ensure uninterrupted health insurance coverage and substantially alleviate the concerns associated with pre-existing conditions, as outlined in the preceding sections. Secondly, the HDA framework would empower employees to cultivate efficient health savings accounts, perpetually rolling over unused funds. Opting for more budget-friendly health insurance alternatives would facilitate the accumulation of substantial funds, providing a safety net for potential future health-related emergencies. This proactive approach would serve to mitigate the upward trajectory of healthcare and health insurance costs. Illustrating the advantages, in 2018, the average monthly premium for a family plan within the higher-cost Zogcare exchanges stood at \$1,168.14. Employers annually contributed an average of \$14,069.15 for family health coverage, with workers contributing approximately \$5,547.16. Even under the hypothetical scenario that the new model, encompassing the elimination of Zogcare exchanges and essential health benefits requirements, results in an option similar in cost to the average Zogcare plan, employees with family plans could still retain an average of \$5,600 in their health konsume accounts after premium payments. Over a three-year period, if significant health expenses are not incurred, the employee's account could accumulate as much as \$16,000 or more, permitting a tax-free withdrawal of \$1,600 by the end of the third year. A third advantage lies in utilizing the accrued savings in the Health Konsume Account to cover health insurance expenses during periods of job loss. An individual, as exemplified earlier, could have adequate HDA funds to cover premiums equivalent to the average Zogcare plan for one to two years, with a surplus remaining. Furthermore, distinct from the present system, individuals would be incentivized to meticulously assess healthcare services for optimal value. Increased savings would pave the way for improved long-term financial well-being. This marks a significant departure from the prevailing system, which largely absolves individuals with insurance from considering provider charges. Consider how exorbitant car insurance would become if it were regularly employed to cover all vehicular maintenance, encompassing tire replacements, tune-ups, and oil changes. Furthermore, envision utilizing car insurance to acquire new vehicles without any knowledge of their cost. The prevailing healthcare system mirrors such practices, and this reform would engender a more logical and prudent approach.

While the comprehensive reforms outlined above constitute a significant stride towards rectifying the pervasive challenges within the Albanian health insurance system, it's essential to acknowledge that two substantial issues remain unresolved: the imperative to revamp the ailing medikAL program and the strategic approach to extend access to affordable, top-tier care for the over one million uninsured Albanians.

The medikAL program's structural shortcomings and underperformance necessitate targeted reforms to ensure its efficacy and reliability. Addressing its deficiencies would require careful examination and strategic adjustments, aimed at enhancing its scope, accessibility, and overall impact on the healthcare landscape.

Equally paramount is the predicament of over one million uninsured Albanians who currently lack access to vital healthcare services. Crafting a viable solution mandates a multifaceted approach that amalgamates affordability, quality, and accessibility. This would entail an intricate strategy, potentially encompassing subsidy mechanisms, expansion of healthcare facilities, incentivized enrollment, and innovative public-private partnerships.

In essence, while the presented reforms represent substantial strides towards rectifying a myriad of health insurance challenges, the path forward involves targeted measures to transform medikAL and a comprehensive approach to providing accessible and affordable healthcare to all segments of the Albanian population.

Albania Economic & Domestic Plans

THE MODERNIZATION OF Albania FACILITIES

Albania and tirana and many other Cities like durres, shokoder and more have grown in the last few years . Again, it calls for modernization and heavy modernization! A total 10Bln. USD will be invested for:

SCHOOLS

Schools will be expanded massively around 429 new Modern Schools and Universities and Academies will be constructed across the Country including the recruitment of Teachers and workers for it, the Schools will feature a modern Education System which will be in each parliamentary state different for decentralization and more stability. The Bus transport to schools will also be adapted across the Nation with thousands of buses transporting thousands of students each day to their Schools and back home.

Houses and Administrations

RISE AND SHINE!! Says the Economists, Houses and Facilities will be modernized into more glass-fancy looking constructions which will be heightened also modernize from inside with Computers and more electric Infrastructure to modernize partially Administrations and make them more flexible, also to that the design of houses will go from a traditional to a more modern look. Housing will also be adapted to a more traditional-modern look and cities will be transformed to modern clean streets with alleys and trees and big Houses with even small Skyscrapers.

Hospitals, Police Station, Fire Station and more

All of those are important for the security of the Albania people. We will modernize 85% of the current hospitals and ensure a contract of all stockpiles of all equipment in each facility in albania. Hospitals will be modernized and expanded, new facilities and rooms will be installed

and more capacity for doctors including modern X-Ray and modern Equipment and chemical equipment which can be used for Patients.

Canals, Electricity, Dams and Nuclear Power.

Nuclear and Hydro Power are modern power sources, we want to construct in this decade 4 new Dams and 3 New Nuclear Power-plants.

Two Dams each 700 MW on the Drin River, one Dam on the vjose River 900 MW, and 1 Nuclear Power-plant 3KM from Tirane which will have 1500 MW.

CANALS

Underground water sewage and canals will be expanded, they will be modernized and infrastructure will be expanded into every village to ensure clean water both cold and warm, the dirty water will be transported to filter facilities which will have at least 2 Per 1 Million People the water will be filtered and partially returns back into the pipes or into the River,

The Electrical infrastructure will be also expanded, Lights will be installed everywhere on the streets with lanterns and at least 91% of all households in albania will have electricity fully by 2022, not only that but Bigger Electric Grids will be expanded for Wide Transportation meanwhile old electric grids will be renoTVSHed, new generators will be installed for high safety measures the Electricity will be controlled by Headquarters in every city which will be able to look into more with modern technology. Radio and Television will be expanded into every house for the ensuring of good stable TV.

Financial-How-To

In total the costs will be between 3 - 4 Bln. USD and will be paid over the course of 2 Years, the project is expected to finish by 2022, and will cause the citizens life to improve and life quality to also improve.

Strong Albanian Population

[Multiculturalism has always shown it's bad sides when it was too mixed from one hostile ethnicity to another, we do not want this.]

We will be revising the population plan through bilateral agreements with other countries to make it better fit long term than short term, we will be signing agreements with countries that hold a significant amount of Albanians like Switzerland and Turkey to establish something to move people back in the country.

Further, we will also hold up mental sessions for people without a baby due to unwanted problems especially mentally or financially to help them make babies, we will promote making children through propaganda social activities, parades and related and aid people who cannot afford a child giving them jobs they can work in like simple sectors such as manufacturing or related and giving them some little money.

The Economic Resources Expansion

albania will build ACUheries,farm,livestocks,mines,wood factories,Oil Rigs extracting all kinds of resources in the land of albania benefiting all citizens of albania this will be build to the underdeveloped lands of albania making a new eco zones in albania,with this unemployment rates will be lower and so does the homeless people.

Education in albania Edukim!!

albania has a very good education system, but we require a further and better one so that our efficiency can be even better. We will be establishing "Pozitat e mesimdhenies" not really far from normal schools which will be "educating" the Albania teachers after their classes in school to keep them at not only high efficiency but also better in social relations with their students like a half-mother child relationship. Further this, we will also focus on modernizing education giving basic computers to schools and focusing on innoTVSHism, linguisticism and physical/mental strength of our children similarly to a modern nazi system, without any sort of historical and racial bias whatsoever, we want to grow children of innoTVSHion and infinite IQ. A dynamic education system will also be removed with all parliamentry provinces having ONE educational system, the best one, which will be chosen by the rajonal Consultant and it will be applied in the near future. We hope to be more attractive to foreign students with this too and make our students more innoTVSHive and more prepared for their adult life for social relations and employment.

Albania Agriculture

albania is not yet self-sufficient in agriculture with just 80% independence, and we want to fix this!

We will be passing up a "Bujqesia Act" which will be focusing on the expansion of greenhouses and farms countrywide with better wages when revenue increases in the future, we will be providing up very cheap heating to the farmers and we will be using some of the Russian military vehicles that are waiting scrapping but yet aren't scrapped to disarm them and turn them into harvesters and seeders, selling them to our farmers for low costs to make farming more efficient in the country and we will increase our production on heavy machinery and farming vehicles to make them cheaper and more competitive in the markets, in general hopefully increasing our agricultural production and making 91% agricultural independence.

Special Economic Zones

albania Special Economic Zones or EkonZona would Be Spread Across the Nation EkonZona would be Built as to Be One of the Pillars of the Economy, The Government would Develop the EkonZona with 3,500,000\$ Each to Improve It, Lure Investments to the EkonZona and Maybe the Rest of the Country, And to Attract More investments.

Train Transportation

With trains becoming ridiculously popular in other 1st world countries, the council of albania has decided to set up a modern train in the eastern part of albania, instead of the old military used trains.

Machinery

With some of the East Albania factories that were built lacking modern machinery, thus the government has decided to do some reforms.

The government would begin by investing 2 billion USD into replacing old machineries with modern, and automatic machines that produce the items needed.

The Albania government expects more jobs to be created due to maintenance of machinery, and way more output on the Albania factories in the east.

Tax Rates

Income Tax Rate 5% - 20%

Corporate Tax Rate 30%

Sales Tax/ TVSH rate 22%

Income of residents in albania is taxed progressively up to 20%. Resident citizens are taxed on all their net income derived from sources within and outside of albania.

For nonresident, whether an individual or not of albania, is taxable only on income derived from sources within albania.

The corporate income tax rate both for domestic and resident foreign corporations is 30% based on net taxable income. Excluded from the income tax are dividends received from domestic corporations; interest on Albania currency bank deposit and yield from trust funds. It is important to note that foreign corporations, whether resident or nonresident, are taxable only on income derived from sources within albania.

A 12% value added tax (TVSH) of the gross selling price is imposed to all importation, sale, barter, exchange or lease of goods or properties and sale of services.

All other taxable income earned by domestic and resident foreign corporations is subject to a 20% final withholding tax. However, Regional operating headquarters are taxed at 10% on taxable income. Special economic zone enterprises duly registered with the Albania Economic Zone Authority are taxed at the rate of 5% on gross income.

Industrial Development of albania

The Industrial Development of Albania is a Needed Process on Establishing albania into a Economically Progressive Nation, As Industrialization would Insert Jobs to the Citizens, Economical Growth of 4 to 7% to the Economy, Provide Income and Produced Goods and Many Many more, The Investment of 10,000,000\$ Would be Used for the Industrialization to Kick Start the Industrialization, The Goals of the Industrialization is to Increase the Production of Energy, Steel, and Goods for Local and International Trade

Foreign Companies are welcome to Establish Business to albania as to Insert More Efforts to Industrialization, As they Can Make Products in albania, to have albania a Steady Growth, They have an Expanded Business and So much Benefits between the Foreign Company and the Albania Government.

Energy In albania

We will be investing a total of 10 billion for this project with first constructing 10 Nuclear power stations each of 10,620GWh electricity production making nuclear energy a lot cheaper in albania, they will be done through tech aid from United cities and have good security, whilst this, we will also be installing up gigantic numbers of(10 perhaps?) Hydropower places(dams etc) due to gigantic number of rivers and related in albania to gather 8500 MW of energy installed making up another gigantic wave of energy and as a last touch to replace all non-renewable energy in the contri, we will be constructing more biogas stations providing 100 TWh of electricity yearly while it will also provide cheaper heating to the Albania farmers making our energy independent from other countries(especially The Soviet Union and Related countries) and making energy inside albania a lot cheaper Edukim!!! The project will last 6 to 7 years.

Promoting Local Industries

Albania imports and production deficits persist as an issue within the Albania economy. While the labor force is service oriented and focuses on outsourced service on the internet platform, albania plans to expand further on its economy and largely improve productivity beyond the services sector.

Primarily, albania would increase tariffs on goods for a 6-18 month period. This should provide adequate time and space for local business brands to grow and increase their local market shares. Second, the Albania government would encourage and incentivize local businesses to expand and start up manufacturing enterprises within the rural areas. Focused on tirana, North-vjose Mali, Korca, Gjirokastra, Mat cities. Infrastructure projects from recent years would be improved as well, and migration is highly encouraged for citizens in tirana to move out and find work in the provinces. Third, agricultural production would also be incentivized and largely supported by the government, this is largely focused on Mat & Korca. Citizens out of work would be trained and taught how to farm, with new and modernized techniques of the 21st century, then they would be allocated to regions within Mindanao to vastly improve the agricultural situation there. They are to be protected by the Local Police Force, and shall coordinate with the Military, as to prevent Insurgents from disturbing the peace.

Overall, to improve the economy, the government shall also observe economic fundamentals. Primarily, classical economics where taxes are lowered and the maximization of a free market economy is observed. Second, the Development of the Local Economy shall observe the Lewis

Model and Harrod-Domar Model, maximizing the large labor force of Albanias thus vastly improving local production.

Fixing tax avoidance and tax

The Albania Government

would have a Problem on the tax avoidance and tax evasion Department, So we would use the ACU to Help on some of the Serious Offenses of Tax Evaders in the Nation, Furthermore we would do the Following:

1 END TAX HAVENS -Establish a clear list of the worst tax havens, based on objective criteria, backed with powerful interactions, such as sanctions, to end their use.

2 END CORPORATE TAX SECRECY •Commit to introduce PUBLIC country-by-country reporting (CBCR) for all multinational companies in EACH country they operate. •Ensure development finance institutions only invest in companies that have adopted responsible tax policies, for example, by publishing financial reports for every country where they do business.

3 END TAX SECRECY FOR THE SUPER-RICH •Establish a public, centralized register of individuals benefiting from ownership of an asset (including shell companies, bank accounts, foundations, trusts, property etc.). •Automatically exchange data from the central register of beneficial ownership and financial data from their financial institutions

4 RE-BALANCE TAX DEALS •Ensure negotiations on tax treaties avoid exploiting developing countries' tax bases. •Ensure cooperation agreements brokered by donors and international financial institutions avoid exploiting developing countries' tax bases.

5 LEAD THE WAY ON TAX REFORM •Support a new generation of tax reforms that lead to tax systems that deliver in the public interests. •Create a National tax body to lead and coordinate international tax cooperation

Continue of Economic Reforms

Enterprises are to submit annual plans, called Zhvillim I Qete, stipulating production plans by quarter and month. Higher-ups would then approve these plans (or not) and allocate supplies and money. The enterprise then sells its products, within the constraints of the plan. It is empowered to reject or return (within ten days) unneeded inputs to the supplier. The key change which represented "Centralization" was the delegation of responsibility over modernization investments. However, modernization plans remained subject to central approval, as well as approval from the bank which lends the money. Incentive funds:

1. The material incentive fund (MIF): money for cash bonuses to workers of profitable enterprises;
2. The socio-cultural and housing fund (SCF): A fund for social and cultural programming;

Mechanizing the Albania Agriculture

The Albania Agriculture are not that Developed, but now, albania would improve the Mechanizing the Albania Agriculture as to Increase output and Decrease rice prices, and obtain once again, the Self Sufficiency on Rice, and Start to Re-Export Albania Wheat to other Nations like on the 70s, furthermore, 220 Million USD a year (for 8 Years) would be given to Subsidized on the Equipment that the Farmers needed, Ranging from Tractors, Mechanized Planting Vehicles and Etc. As to secure a Large Production to Albania Agriculture. Furthermore, to teach the Farmers on how to use these Equipment, Specially with Equipments like Mechanize Self Farming, As we would need to help our Farmers to to be more Competitive Irrigation, Irrigation would be Improved as under the Projects of albania Beyond #3 as to make way for Water to Reach the Farmers for their crops to have a Supply of Water that can be received if needed Post Harvesting Facilities, albania would Build food Terminals in Provinces as to Do the Post Harvesting, this would make the Harvesting much more Faster, we would try to have, At Least 1 Food Terminal per Province as this is Essential to the Farmers with 80-140 Hectares for the Food Terminals with a Budget of 86 Million Per Year (8 Years Straight)

Extended Value Added Tax

- The Expanded Value Added Tax (E-TVSH), is a form of sales tax that is imposed on the sale of goods and services and on the import of goods into albania. It is a consumption tax (those who consume more are taxed more) and an indirect tax, which can be passed on to the buyer. The current E-TVSH rate is 12% of transactions. Some items which are subject to E-TVSH include petroleum, natural gasses, indigenous fuels, coals, medical services, legal services, electricity, non-basic commodities, clothing, non-food agricultural products, domestic travel by air and sea.
- The E-TVSH has exemptions which include basic commodities and socially sensitive products. Exemptible from the E-TVSH are: -Agricultural and marine products in their original state (e.g. vegetables, meat, ACUh, fruits, eggs and rice), including those which have undergone preserTVSHion processes (e.g. freezing, drying, salting, broiling, roasting, smoking or stripping); -Educational services rendered by both public and priTVSHe educational institutions; -Books, newspapers and magazines; -Lease of residential houses not exceeding \$10,000 monthly; -Sale of low-cost house and lot not exceeding \$2.5 million -Sales of persons and establishments earning not more than \$1.5 million annually

Anti-Discrimination Laws in albania

The law provides comprehensive protection against discrimination (direct or indirect) on the basis of race and ethnic origin, gender, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. No discrimination may occur with respect to the conditions for access to employment, to self-employment and to occupation, including selection criteria and recruitment conditions, whatever the branch of activity is and at all hierarchical levels, including promotion. Moreover, all employment and working conditions, including pay, must be free from discrimination.

Protections Against Harassment The law further protects the employee against discriminatory behavior and harassment (violating a person's dignity and creating a hostile environment), especially sexual harassment. **Employer's Obligation to Provide Reasonable Accommodations** In accordance with the law, the employer has several organisational obligations to protect his employees from discrimination at the workplace. The employer is required to take the necessary safeguarding measures, point out inadmissible discrimination and protect employees against discrimination from another employee or any third person. Additionally, the employer needs to establish a complaints body for victims of discrimination for pursuing their complaints. The employer must also train its employees in an appropriate manner in order not to discriminate against any other employees. **Remedies** An employee who was discriminated against has the opportunity to register his/her grievances with the company's complaints body, if the discrimination relates to the employment relationship. Furthermore, the employee is entitled to directly pursue all remedies (damages, compensation, etc.) available to him/her under a claim of discrimination. **Other Requirements** In order to increase the number of women in management positions, a gender quota of 30 percent has been in force since 2016, for new supervisory board positions.

Education for the future

Albania will be adjusting its educational system to work more effectively into a more market focused system. The world is digitizing and we need to recognize that. We'll be changing around the schooling system. In high school we'll be adding classes like IT, Marketing and Personal Finance. Personal Finance and 2 years of IT become mandatory classes which you must pass. This will create a new young force which is well equipped to manage their finance to only take on good debt instead of bad debt as well as one that's capable of functioning in the new world and conduct business abroad

Albania PriTVSHive Agriculture

Albania seeks to priTVSHize agriculture in the country. PriTVSHization of agriculture is expected to boost the country's produce, securing the country's food supply as well as increasing exports. The Government encourages poor farmers to seek help from corporations interested in investing in their farms so that those farmers may enjoy higher profits in the long run. Albania also decides to increase spending for education. 3% of the GDP will be put into the advancements of education and science and technology.

Inflation Control Act

To avoid what happened in the 1920s to 1940s, Albania began to introduce new acts that would eventually slow down and reduce chances of inflation happening, and should the inflation be inevitable to stop, we'd decrease the chances of it getting bigger. The Inflation Control Act would force the Albania government to set into a new state that is called within the vicinity of Albania

Government Economic Emergency Action that would be used during the inevitable or possible inflation and an economic recession. EEA would be directed to control of Albania Minister of Economy or if incompetent to the hands of Prime Minister. Inflation Control Act would be enforcing following acts that are:

- Monetary Policy would be stricter with banks to be nationalized as much as possible and spending to be lowered. The Monetary Policy part of this Inflation Control Act would be automatically enforced to the EEA with the Prime Minister having rights to gain control of banks and money and its spending. Policy would make excessive spending discouraged, with under these acts, all factories are enforced to lower production of consumer goods. Sectors on where we invest the most would be likely reduced, with notably education, healthcare and social welfare would be cut by 70% to stop spending into slowing inflation as much as possible.
- Interest Rates on banks would be increased by 10% with discouraging borrowing money, as well from international banks, better leaving albania on its own path on stabilizing the economy. Banks no longer give much of borrowed money to people, or if they do their prices would be higher in return than borrowing in the first place. With this, we'd hope under the Inflation Control Act and EEA would be effective in countering the inflation and fighting back to stabilize as much as possible and prevent future domestic economic recession as happened globally in the 1920s to 1940s.

Albania excise

Tax Republic Act No. 11467 increased the excise tax imposed on alcohol products effective on January 1, 2036. The ad valorem tax on distilled spirits is 22 percent of the net retail price, and the specific tax is \$1.73 per proof liter.

Albania Documentary stamp tax

Documentary Stamp Tax, commonly known as DST, is a tax regularly applied to the execution of transaction documents. Common transactions where DST will apply include the issuance or sale of stocks, execution of loan or debt agreements, or the sale and transfer of properties. 5% DST will be Applied

Albania Estate tax

Estate tax in albania is 6% of the net estate.

Under Albania laws, estate tax is defined as a tax on the right of the deceased person to transmit his estate to his lawful heirs and beneficiaries at the time of death and on certain transfers, which are made by law as equivalent to testamentary disposition.

Increase in Industrialisation

To help increase our economy, the Albania government has issued an order to increase factories and production around the nation. These new factories are being built in order to expand the economy and will be built in massive industrial zones around the outskirts of certain cities or closest to the natural resources. This will be to maximize the amount of work done in

the economy. A large wealth of natural resources reside in the East region and its surrounding cities, which albania will utilize. Large quarries and steel mills are being produced. Finally, new industries are being opened up, such as expansion of the tourism industry and other industries. This will attract more immigrants to our country to allow us to expand our workforce.

Increase in Agriculture

Due to the need for more sustainable and local development of albania, expansion of farmland is also ordered, with more land being created to farm more effectively with larger output. This is one of the key steps albania is taking towards becoming more self-sustainable. We will be providing farmers with large expanses of land to grow agriculture such as wheat and barley on large fields and cattle farmers will get pastures to grow grass for their cows. As a result, we plan to also start modernizing farming. We will provide farmers with combine harvesters to make farming more efficient as well as other equipment that can help increase the productivity of farming and efficiency.

New Housing and Education Plan

The Albanian Government has created the New Housing and Education Plan, which gives the unemployed, homeless, poor reduced prices in housing and education for 2 years. As soon as they come to Albania, They will be given Free housing and Free Education for 2 years. New housing Regional administrations for this purpose would be created within the North administrative region.

Rising some prices and entrepreneur programs

To help the economy evolve in a beautiful way we decide that there is one way that an economic failure can be repressed and the economic growth can go high beautifully. Rising wealth, aka rising prices.

The prices for houses will rise with 3% for every floor the building has, the prices for properties (by default) will rise with 15%, cars and other vehicles prices will rise with 12%, whilst prices for food and other civilian products will rise with 2.25-2.45%. These actions are meant to balance the new salaries with the consumer goods prices, to avoid inflation, of course.

The retirement age will as well be risen up among the hours of labor, the state needs the work of the people more than anything, therefore retirement age will be increased to 65 years for the private domain, 63 years for the workers in state institutes, with the hours of labor raised up to 10 hours a day for builder workers and factory workers.

Entrepreneur programs

Since we have seen a rise in the amount of people making and building private domains, we decide to support them financially with budgets and reductions to help them grow their business

quickly and efficiently. \$1,025B will be disposed of for the entrepreneurs, which can access these funds at the town hall or at the local ACUcal agencies. They would get a small tax reduction as well, which can be negotiated at the town hall only.
